

THE TIMES

Women in Russia:
more equal
than others? Page 16

Cabinet determined not to give in to firemen's claim

The Cabinet decided yesterday not to relax the firm line taken by Mr Rees, Home Secretary, in face of the firemen's threatened national strike, due to start on Monday. Talks between the employers and the Fire Brigades Union will con-

tinue today. Ministers have made clear that they will be available over the weekend to make the most of any opportunity that may arise to settle the dispute over the firemen's claim for an outright 30 per cent wage rise.

Ministers await talks outcome

By Our Political Correspondent

The Cabinet decided yesterday after a two-and-a-half-hour review of the possible consequences of a national strike by firemen from next Monday that the Government could do nothing at present to get a negotiated settlement. But it was made clear afterwards that ministers would be standing by during the weekend to make the most of any opportunity to get the strike called off.

Much of the Cabinet's time was spent discussing the deployment of the firefighting service to be provided by the Forces and the official advice that is to be offered by the Home Office.

Mr Rees, Home Secretary, who is in constant touch with officials organizing emergency action, may make a television or radio broadcast today. It was being said last night that a decision would be made late in the day to see if there is a chance of light. The object was not to provoke more serious trouble.

Ministers have been heartened so far by the number of brigades that have said they will not strike.

First line: After a fresh meeting between Mr Rees and both sides of the fire service's national joint council it was clear that the Government was holding fast to its firm line on firemen's pay (Ian Macintyre writes).

Mr Rees had seen Mr Terence Pynor, general secretary of the Fire Brigades Union, and Mr Brian Rusbridge, secretary of the employers' side of the council, for about an hour at the Home Office. Indications were that there had been little movement towards averting the strike.

The meeting came after talks, which are to continue today, between the employers and the union on a possible formula to regulate firemen's pay in future.

A commitment to finding such a formula is part of the employers' offer, along with a 10 per cent immediate pay increase and a progressive shortening of the working week from next autumn.

It remained doubtful last night whether even broad agreement on a formula would be enough to avert a strike.

Training of men from all fire services continued at bases throughout the country yesterday. The core of the Ministry of Defence's contingency plans are the 700

Home Office so-called "green goddess" fire appliances, mostly 20 years old and designed for Civil Defence use. Although well maintained, they lack the high ladders and advanced turntable equipment of modern fire engines.

The Ministry of Defence declined to estimate the number of servicemen who would be deployed for fire-fighting, or whether troops would be brought back from abroad, but it is believed that about 11,000 men will be standing by.

Belfast preparations: The Ministry of Defence is planning to send between 70 and 80 trained firefighters to Northern Ireland this weekend in preparation for next week's strike (our Defence Correspondent writes).

The men are mostly Royal Navy and RAF personnel who have specialized in fire fighting as their service trade. This means that they have been trained by the fire service on special service courses and have some qualifications in the work.

Ministers have been told that they will act as fire chiefs for army teams that may have to deal with dangerous fires in Belfast and Londonderry if the IRA decides to use incendiaries in the two main cities next week. It is hoped that part-time firemen in the rest of the province will work normally.

An expert role: About 1,000 civilian firemen, mostly employed in the Army Fire Service, will join the strike (the Press Association reports).

The service, which has 85 officers and 1,200 men, comprises civilians who are attached to certain army camps, particularly those where dangerous materials, such as ammunition, are stored. They are members of the Institute of Professional and Civil Servants and the Transport and General Workers' Union.

Mr William Oxfordshire, chief fire officer of Oxfordshire, said the strike posed the most serious threat Britain had ever faced to peacekeeping. Mr Anthony Stockford, Oxfordshire representative of the FEU, said: "We know people are going to die and this is a terrible thing. I do not want to let people burn and it is tragic that things have come to this. I hope the strike can still be averted."

Mr Horace Cutler, leader of the Greater London Council, said London faced a critical situation if the strike went ahead. All 11 London fire stations would cease operation

"Even if troops are used there will inevitably be delay between 999 calls being made and help arriving."

"No exceptions": An appeal for life-saving appliance cover by selected men during the strike was rejected yesterday by Mr Michael Foglie, assistant general secretary of the FBU (our Hull Correspondent writes). He said no exceptions would be made for emergencies.

Mr Frederick Park, Humber-side's chief fire officer, had "take stock". He said: "Not everything is lost. You have been able to get your message heard by the people that matter, the members of the public. They are appalled at what they pay you for the job you do."

Branch secretary dismissed: Mr Geoffrey Burton, Colchester branch secretary of the Fire Brigades Union, has been voted out of office because he intends to stand for the seat (our Colchester Correspondent writes).

The men are mostly Royal Navy and RAF personnel who have specialized in fire fighting as their service trade. This means that they have been trained by the fire service on special service courses and have some qualifications in the work.

It is expected that they will act as fire chiefs for army teams that may have to deal with dangerous fires in Belfast and Londonderry if the IRA decides to use incendiaries in the two main cities next week. It is hoped that part-time firemen in the rest of the province will work normally.

An expert role: About 1,000 civilian firemen, mostly employed in the Army Fire Service, will join the strike (the Press Association reports).

The service, which has 85 officers and 1,200 men, comprises civilians who are attached to certain army camps, particularly those where dangerous materials, such as ammunition, are stored. They are members of the Institute of Professional and Civil Servants and the Transport and General Workers' Union.

Mr William Oxfordshire, chief fire officer of Oxfordshire, said the strike posed the most serious threat Britain had ever faced to peacekeeping. Mr Anthony Stockford, Oxfordshire representative of the FEU, said: "We know people are going to die and this is a terrible thing. I do not want to let people burn and it is tragic that things have come to this. I hope the strike can still be averted."

Mr Horace Cutler, leader of the Greater London Council, said London faced a critical situation if the strike went ahead. All 11 London fire stations would cease operation

Ministers have been told that they will act as fire chiefs for army teams that may have to deal with dangerous fires in Belfast and Londonderry if the IRA decides to use incendiaries in the two main cities next week. It is hoped that part-time firemen in the rest of the province will work normally.

An expert role: About 1,000 civilian firemen, mostly employed in the Army Fire Service, will join the strike (the Press Association reports).

The service, which has 85 officers and 1,200 men, comprises civilians who are attached to certain army camps, particularly those where dangerous materials, such as ammunition, are stored. They are members of the Institute of Professional and Civil Servants and the Transport and General Workers' Union.

Mr William Oxfordshire, chief

fire officer of Oxfordshire, said the strike posed the most serious threat Britain had ever faced to peacekeeping. Mr Anthony Stockford, Oxfordshire representative of the FEU, said: "We know people are going to die and this is a terrible thing. I do not want to let people burn and it is tragic that things have come to this. I hope the strike can still be averted."

Mr Horace Cutler, leader of the Greater London Council, said London faced a critical situation if the strike went ahead. All 11 London fire stations would cease operation

Ministers have been told that they will act as fire chiefs for army teams that may have to deal with dangerous fires in Belfast and Londonderry if the IRA decides to use incendiaries in the two main cities next week. It is hoped that part-time firemen in the rest of the province will work normally.

An expert role: About 1,000 civilian firemen, mostly employed in the Army Fire Service, will join the strike (the Press Association reports).

The service, which has 85 officers and 1,200 men, comprises

Leader of power men admits defeat

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter

The power workers' dispute is virtually over, and last night Mr David Smith, leader of the rebels, said: "We have lost the battle and we should accept the fact. The public, the Government and the TUC are all against us."

However, today the 26 members of the national shop stewards committee will vote on a motion from its militant Yorkshire area for an all-out strike, a move that looks like a desperate effort to pump new life into a dying dispute.

Only three of the country's 137 stations were off of action yesterday: Ryhope, Northumberland; Fiddler's Ferry, Cheshire; and Wyfca, Anglesey.

But Thorpe Marsh, South Yorkshire; Ferrybridge C, West Yorkshire; and Drem, North Yorkshire, along with Shelton Grange near Leeds, voted to go back. Those decisions were a serious blow to the Yorkshire stewards, who have led the dispute from the outset.

The Central Electricity Generating Board confirmed a rapid return to work by the rebel workers throughout yesterday.

The Eggbrough station in North Yorkshire is the only large station that has firmly supported the Yorkshire area's call for a total stoppage, but it is being operated by engineers and managers.

The Electricity Council said there had been some short blackouts yesterday and that it did not think there would need to be any today.

It has been in the river since

Sunday.

A British Army motor launch, with fishery officials on board, unsuccessfully trying to induce a whale to leave the Foyle at Londonderry, Northern Ireland, for the open sea. The whale, which has been nicknamed "Dopey Dick" and is believed to be ailing, did not seem anxious to pass under the Craigavon bridge.

The Electricity Council said

there had been some short blackouts yesterday and that it did not think there would need to be any today.

It has been in the river since

Sunday.

A British Army motor launch, with fishery officials on board, unsuccessfully trying to induce a whale to leave the Foyle at Londonderry, Northern Ireland, for the open sea. The whale, which has been nicknamed "Dopey Dick" and is believed to be ailing, did not seem anxious to pass under the Craigavon bridge.

The Electricity Council said

there had been some short blackouts yesterday and that it did not think there would need to be any today.

It has been in the river since

Sunday.

A British Army motor launch, with fishery officials on board, unsuccessfully trying to induce a whale to leave the Foyle at Londonderry, Northern Ireland, for the open sea. The whale, which has been nicknamed "Dopey Dick" and is believed to be ailing, did not seem anxious to pass under the Craigavon bridge.

The Electricity Council said

there had been some short blackouts yesterday and that it did not think there would need to be any today.

It has been in the river since

Sunday.

A British Army motor launch, with fishery officials on board, unsuccessfully trying to induce a whale to leave the Foyle at Londonderry, Northern Ireland, for the open sea. The whale, which has been nicknamed "Dopey Dick" and is believed to be ailing, did not seem anxious to pass under the Craigavon bridge.

The Electricity Council said

there had been some short blackouts yesterday and that it did not think there would need to be any today.

It has been in the river since

Sunday.

A British Army motor launch, with fishery officials on board, unsuccessfully trying to induce a whale to leave the Foyle at Londonderry, Northern Ireland, for the open sea. The whale, which has been nicknamed "Dopey Dick" and is believed to be ailing, did not seem anxious to pass under the Craigavon bridge.

The Electricity Council said

there had been some short blackouts yesterday and that it did not think there would need to be any today.

It has been in the river since

Sunday.

A British Army motor launch, with fishery officials on board, unsuccessfully trying to induce a whale to leave the Foyle at Londonderry, Northern Ireland, for the open sea. The whale, which has been nicknamed "Dopey Dick" and is believed to be ailing, did not seem anxious to pass under the Craigavon bridge.

The Electricity Council said

there had been some short blackouts yesterday and that it did not think there would need to be any today.

It has been in the river since

Sunday.

A British Army motor launch, with fishery officials on board, unsuccessfully trying to induce a whale to leave the Foyle at Londonderry, Northern Ireland, for the open sea. The whale, which has been nicknamed "Dopey Dick" and is believed to be ailing, did not seem anxious to pass under the Craigavon bridge.

The Electricity Council said

there had been some short blackouts yesterday and that it did not think there would need to be any today.

It has been in the river since

Sunday.

A British Army motor launch, with fishery officials on board, unsuccessfully trying to induce a whale to leave the Foyle at Londonderry, Northern Ireland, for the open sea. The whale, which has been nicknamed "Dopey Dick" and is believed to be ailing, did not seem anxious to pass under the Craigavon bridge.

The Electricity Council said

there had been some short blackouts yesterday and that it did not think there would need to be any today.

It has been in the river since

Sunday.

A British Army motor launch, with fishery officials on board, unsuccessfully trying to induce a whale to leave the Foyle at Londonderry, Northern Ireland, for the open sea. The whale, which has been nicknamed "Dopey Dick" and is believed to be ailing, did not seem anxious to pass under the Craigavon bridge.

The Electricity Council said

there had been some short blackouts yesterday and that it did not think there would need to be any today.

It has been in the river since

Sunday.

A British Army motor launch, with fishery officials on board, unsuccessfully trying to induce a whale to leave the Foyle at Londonderry, Northern Ireland, for the open sea. The whale, which has been nicknamed "Dopey Dick" and is believed to be ailing, did not seem anxious to pass under the Craigavon bridge.

The Electricity Council said

there had been some short blackouts yesterday and that it did not think there would need to be any today.

It has been in the river since

Sunday.

A British Army motor launch, with fishery officials on board, unsuccessfully trying to induce a whale to leave the Foyle at Londonderry, Northern Ireland, for the open sea. The whale, which has been nicknamed "Dopey Dick" and is believed to be ailing, did not seem anxious to pass under the Craigavon bridge.

The Electricity Council said

there had been some short blackouts yesterday and that it did not think there would need to be any today.

It has been in the river since

Sunday.

A British Army motor launch, with fishery officials on board, unsuccessfully trying to induce a whale to leave the Foyle at Londonderry, Northern Ireland, for the open sea. The whale, which has been nicknamed "Dopey Dick" and is believed to be ailing, did not seem anxious to pass under the Craigavon bridge.

The Electricity Council said

there had been some short blackouts yesterday and that it did not think there would need to be any today.

It has been in the river since

Sunday.

A British Army motor launch, with fishery officials on board, unsuccessfully trying to induce a whale to leave the Foyle at Londonderry, Northern Ireland, for the open sea. The whale, which has been nicknamed "Dopey Dick" and is believed to be ailing, did not seem anxious to pass under the Craigavon bridge.

The Electricity Council said

there had been some short blackouts yesterday and that it did not think there would need to be any today.

It has been in the river since

Sunday.

A British Army motor launch, with fishery officials on board, unsuccessfully trying to induce a whale to leave the Foyle at Londonderry, Northern Ireland, for the open sea. The whale, which has been nicknamed "Dopey Dick" and is believed to be ailing, did not seem anxious to pass under the Craigavon bridge.

HOME NEWS

Rail fares to rise by average of 14½ per cent in January but commuters in the South-east to pay more

By Michael Bailey
Transport Correspondent
Commuters in the South-east, will again bear the brunt of rail fare rises on January 1.

Their tickets will go up by an average of 16 per cent compared with 14½ per cent for all rail passengers. However, the Price Commissi-

on, which yesterday announced its approval for the rises after British Rail had argued that delay would adversely affect its finances, gave a warning that it was particularly concerned about the above-average increases in commuter fares, notably in the South-east, and said it would continue to investigate them.

"We shall be examining the efficiency of British Rail's passenger services and why the increases are weighted against commuters. As a result we may recommend that this should not happen in the future," the commission said.

No fare will rise by more than a fifth as a result of the commission's intervention. Fares on some inter-city routes where services have improved, such as those where high-speed trains are used, will go up by more than 14½ per cent.

† Economy return minimum fare of 66 applies.
‡ Economy return minimum fare of 67 applies.

INTER-CITY FARES (2nd Cl)

	Ordinary single/ Economy return (2nd Cl)	Day return (2nd Cl)	Weekend return (2nd Cl)	Monthly return (2nd Cl)	Day return (2nd Cl)	Weekend return (2nd Cl)	Monthly return (2nd Cl)
London to:	pres rev	pres rev	pres rev	pres rev	pres rev	pres rev	pres rev
Birmingham	6.00 *6.00	6.20 7.05	7.80 8.85	9.10 10.30			
Bournemouth	15.30 *6.05	5.60 6.25	7.20 8.10	7.95 9.00			
Bristol	15.50 *6.45	5.80 6.90	6.15 7.20	7.00 8.20			
Cardiff	7.00 8.20	8.75 10.30	9.00 10.80	10.00 11.80			
Edinburgh	16.50 19.00	18.50 19.00	19.50 22.40	23.00 26.45			
Glasgow	16.50 18.60	16.80 18.60	19.50 22.00	23.00 26.00			
Leeds	9.20 10.80	9.30 10.90	9.80 11.65	14.50 17.05			
Liverpool	10.10 11.45	10.30 11.70	13.00 14.75	15.40 17.50			
Manchester	10.10 11.45	10.30 11.70	13.00 14.75	15.40 17.50			
Newcastle	13.40 15.20	14.50 17.80	15.00 17.80	20.60 24.00			
Norwich	15.30 *5.80	6.40 7.00	6.90 7.85	8.70 10.40			
Nottingham	6.60 7.50	6.70 7.50	6.90 7.85	8.70 10.40			
Sheffield	8.00 8.10	9.20 9.80	8.80 9.75	10.90 12.40			
York	9.20 10.80	9.30 10.90	9.80 11.65	14.50 17.05			

British Rail promised yesterday that the January fare level for as long as possible, but gave no time limit. The rise had been contained at a rate of 10 per cent, recommended under phase three of the incomes policy, and productivity improvements of 5 per cent over the past year. But the rail unions are claiming substantially more than the 10 per cent recommended under phase three of the incomes policy from next spring. The last fare increase was an average of 12½ per cent last January, commuters in the south-east paying up to 16 per cent.

Last year's government con-

sultation document said the 580m has on those services should be eliminated by 1981, necessitating rises of 7½ per cent on top of inflation until then. But the transport policy White Paper in June this year took a softer line, proposing that commuters should have a period of years in which to adjust to the rises.

Unless British Rail can get higher subsidies, which seems likely, it will always be tempted to look first at the commuters in the south-east for higher fares because they are the nearest it has to captive customers.

COMMUTER FARES, SECOND CLASS (London and South-east)

London to:	Day return	Weekly season	Monthly season	Quarterly season
Bleachley	2.45 2.75	11.50 13.30	43.70 50.50	124.40 144.00
Brighton	2.65 3.15	12.40 14.05	47.10 53.20	134.30 151.50
Grantham	1.70 1.95	10.10 11.50	38.40 45.05	108.40 128.50
Southend	1.86 2.12	10.50 12.30	32.20 38.90	102.90 127.50
Tonbridge	1.80 1.82	9.90 11.65	37.60 44.30	107.20 133.50

£ Economy return minimum fare of 66 applies.
£ Economy return minimum fare of 67 applies.

Mrs Thatcher would call for resignation

Continued from page 1

situational conference to consider Scottish aspects and implications for the rest of the kingdom.

Mr Michael English, Labour MP for Nottingham West, has tabled an instruction for the committee stage of the Bill to extend Mr English "for the purposes of creating an elected assembly in each economic planning region". If the guillotine motion should be defeated Mr English's instruction would be debated next.

There are now more than 50 signatories to the amendment calling for a separate constituency for the Shetland Islands, originally tabled by Mr Leo Abse, Labour MP for Pontypool.

Mr Abse crossed swords with Mr Foot yesterday. He asked why Mr Foot was afraid of more debate and suggested that he was "totally failing in his duty as Leader of the House". When the Speaker ruled that cowardice was not proper, Mr Abse withdrew, after substituting "pusillanimity".

Mr Pym raised Labour's hackles in suggesting that whatever the Commons did, the "other place" might have "an awful lot of amendments" that the Commons might never debate.

Obviously Mr Foot responded to Labour's growls that he hoped Mr Pym was "not going to threaten us" with the Lords' Parliamentary report, page 6 stakes."

NUT denies change in Burnham

The National Union of Teachers denied yesterday that its representation on the Burnham committee was being reconsidered by Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science.

On Wednesday Mr Terence Casey, general secretary of the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, said he was complaining about the NUT's overall majority on the committee. He said the NUT had 16 seats and the next other teacher organisations had 12.

Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the NUT, said yesterday that Mrs Williams had told the union that she had not asked the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service to examine the representation of the different teacher organisations on Burnham.

Mr Casey had claimed a union membership of 100,000. Mr Jarvis said an independent survey carried out by the Schools Council for 1976 showed that the in-service teacher membership for England and Wales of the NASUWT was 80,000 and that for the NUT was 229,900.

Mr Jarvis accused Mr Casey of making irresponsible and unfounded statements. "He shows all the frenzy of someone who realises he is miles behind in the membership stakes."

Mr Peter Hunter, an Australian, was accused of permitting

Kitson warning 'nonsensical'

A warning by Mr Alex Kitson, a member of the Labour Party's national executive, broadcast by Moscow Radio, that a return of a Conservative government under Mrs Thatcher would restart the cold war, was described by Mr John Davies, the Conservative foreign affairs spokesman, as "nonsense".

Mr Kitson has been criticized for other remarks he made in a speech during last week's celebrations in the Soviet Union to mark the sixtieth anniversary of peaceful coexistence under a Socialist government in Britain, or a Labour government in Britain.

But I do fear, and I am being quite frank and brutal about this, that if we have the return of a Tory government in Britain and Margaret Thatcher is our next Prime Minister of our country, I can see a return to the cold war."

Mr Davies said: "It is about as nonsensical as his other remarks in Russia. Margaret Thatcher and I have made it clear that while having a good deal of criticism to offer about the major arms build-up of the Soviet Union and the problems

governments and the Soviet government.

He added: "I have fears, actually, if Anglo-Soviet relationships improve, that when we return to a Tory government in Britain I do fear for the development of peaceful coexistence under a Socialist government in Britain, or a Labour government in Britain."

Mr Kitson also told the BBC audience that what had happened in the Soviet Union had had an "immediate serious impact" on the British working people, and I would say to their advantage".

Mr Davies' advice: "Mr Kitson is advised to go to live in Russia by a group of Conservative MPs and Mr Andrew Faulls, Labour MP for Warley, East, in a Commons early-day motion."

The motion expresses the House's "entire approval of any arrangements which may be possible to enable Mr Kitson to remain permanently in the country of his preference in exchange for the right to emigrate for one of the many deserving Russian dissidents and persons denied that right".

Dentist is censured over publicity

A dentist whose £1m computerized surgery was featured in a Sunday newspaper and a television programme and a radio programme was found guilty of infamous or disgraceful conduct by the General Dental Council's Disciplinary Committee yesterday. But the committee decided not to erase his name from the register for ignoring advice on personal publicity.

Mr Hunter, who works with 10 assistants and has 30,000 patients at his surgery in Sunmerlauds Avenue, Acton, London, was accused of permitting

we face as a result, our purpose would be to seek to have a dialogue with them and work as far as we can towards renewing arrangements with them."

Mr Kitson also told the BBC audience that what had happened in the Soviet Union had had an "immediate serious impact" on the British working people, and I would say to their advantage".

Mr Davies' advice: "Mr Kitson is advised to go to live in Russia by a group of Conservative MPs and Mr Andrew Faulls, Labour MP for Warley, East, in a Commons early-day motion."

The motion expresses the House's "entire approval of any arrangements which may be possible to enable Mr Kitson to remain permanently in the country of his preference in exchange for the right to emigrate for one of the many deserving Russian dissidents and persons denied that right".

Dismissed woman building labourer loses appeal

By Annabel Ferriman

Miss Janet Krenge, aged 24, who lost her building job on a London building site for swearing at her employer, lost her appeal to an employment tribunal's ruling yesterday. She is now training as a bricklayer under the government's training opportunities scheme.

Mr Adrian Whittlefield, for the tribunal, said Mr Hunter had stipulated that he was to be named only as a co-designer of surgery equipment and not as a dental practitioner. "Because his head was turned, his judgment was poor. Because he was flattered, he behaved in a thoroughly stupid way, bordering at times on carelessness."

Mr Krenge, who lives in Stow Newington, belongs to a group called Women in Construction, which is committed to increasing the number of women in the building industry. The group, after the hearing, criticized both the tribunal and the Sex Discrimination Act.

The case illustrates clearly how the act allows discrimination against women to continue as always", said Miss Krenge, who was considering whether the dismissal was justified instead of whether a woman would have been dismissed in the same circumstances.

Mr Justice Phillips upheld the tribunal's ruling that there was a difference between swearing in front of and at the employer. Miss Krenge was guilty of the latter.

Miss Krenge, who lives in Stow Newington, belongs to a group called Women in Construction, which is committed to increasing the number of women in the building industry. The group, after the hearing, criticized both the tribunal and the Sex Discrimination Act.

The case illustrates clearly

how the act allows discrimination against women to continue as always", said Miss Krenge, who was considering whether the dismissal was justified

Security guard shot in raid at bank

Surgeons were trying yesterday to save the shattered leg of Mr Alan Fitzjohn, aged about 30, a security guard, after both barrels of a shotgun had been fired at him during a bank raid. He was shot in Barclays bank, Woodcock Road, Wellington, Surrey, as he and a colleague approached the cash desk.

He was accosted by two men who snatched two empty money bags. The raiders escaped in a van.

£100 store raid: Two armed men escaped with £10,000 after holding a security guard and shoppers in a Safeway supermarket at Norwood, south London, yesterday.

Cash snatched: A raider carrying a shotgun snatched £1,800 from a Securicor guard in Walthamstow last night. The guard had collected the money from a council rates office. A shot was fired, but no one was hurt.

Surgeons were trying yesterday to save the shattered leg of Mr Alan Fitzjohn, aged about 30, a security guard, after both barrels of a shotgun had been fired at him during a bank raid.

He was shot in Barclays bank, Woodcock Road, Wellington, Surrey, as he and a colleague approached the cash desk.

Two armed men escaped with £10,000 after holding a security guard and shoppers in a Safeway supermarket at Norwood, south London, yesterday.

Cash snatched: A raider carrying a shotgun snatched £1,800 from a Securicor guard in Walthamstow last night. The guard had collected the money from a council rates office. A shot was fired, but no one was hurt.

Surgeons were trying yesterday to save the shattered leg of Mr Alan Fitzjohn, aged about 30, a security guard, after both barrels of a shotgun had been fired at him during a bank raid.

He was shot in Barclays bank, Woodcock Road, Wellington, Surrey, as he and a colleague approached the cash desk.

Two armed men escaped with £10,000 after holding a security guard and shoppers in a Safeway supermarket at Norwood, south London, yesterday.

Cash snatched: A raider carrying a shotgun snatched £1,800 from a Securicor guard in Walthamstow last night. The guard had collected the money from a council rates office. A shot was fired, but no one was hurt.

Surgeons were trying yesterday to save the shattered leg of Mr Alan Fitzjohn, aged about 30, a security guard, after both barrels of a shotgun had been fired at him during a bank raid.

He was shot in Barclays bank, Woodcock Road, Wellington, Surrey, as he and a colleague approached the cash desk.

Two armed men escaped with £10,000 after holding a security guard and shoppers in a Safeway supermarket at Norwood, south London, yesterday.

Cash snatched: A raider carrying a shotgun snatched £1,800 from a Securicor guard in Walthamstow last night. The guard had collected the money from a council rates office. A shot was fired, but no one was hurt.

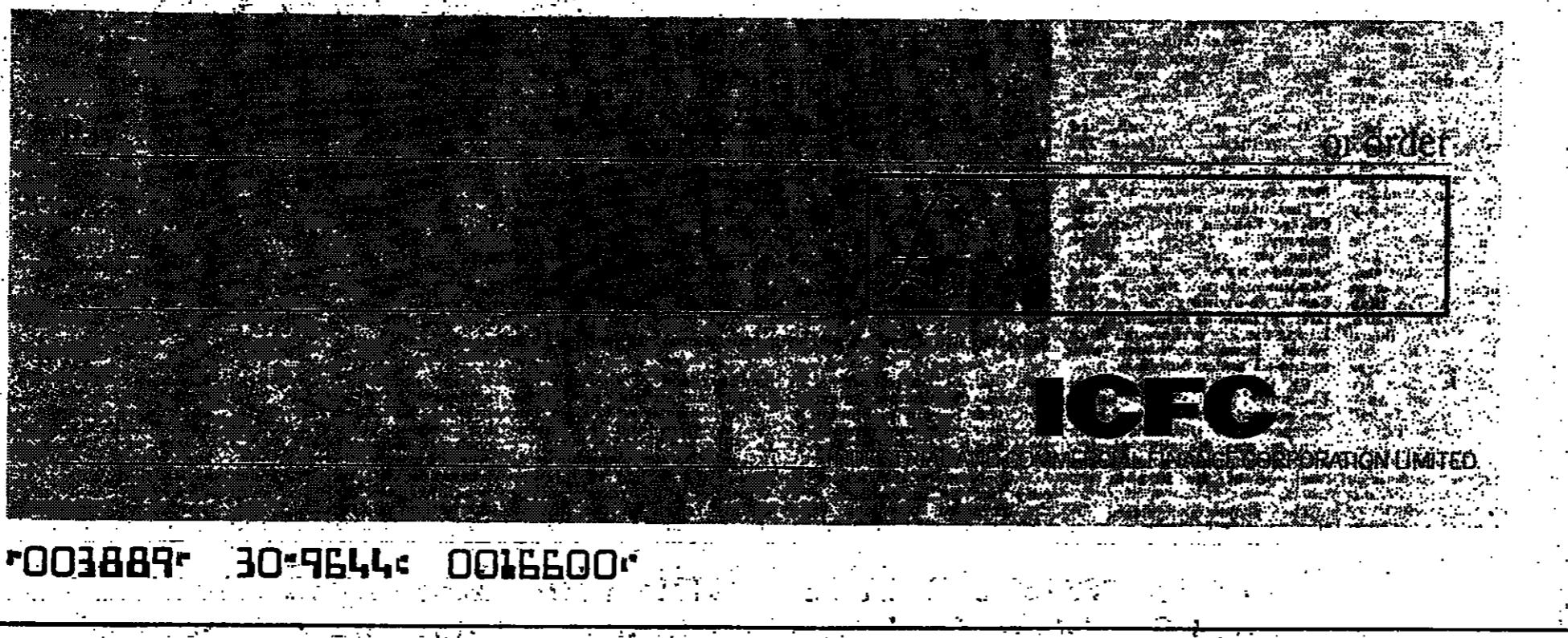
Surgeons were trying yesterday to save the shattered leg of Mr Alan Fitzjohn, aged about 30, a security guard, after both barrels of a shotgun had been fired at him during a bank raid.

He was shot in Barclays bank, Woodcock Road, Wellington, Surrey, as he and

Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation

91 Waterloo Road, London SE1 8XP. Tel 01-928 7822.

197



Please reply, enclosing cheque for amount required.

This invitation is open to anybody running a business.

We're ready to invest £5,000, £50,000, £1 million, £2 million or even more.

We're willing to provide it in equity finance, loan finance or a combination of both.

And we're able to give you between seven and twenty years to pay us back.

All without the strings you might expect.

We won't put up the interest rate at any time during the agreed period.

We won't appoint one of our staff to your board.

And we won't play any games like trying to persuade you to sell out so we can make a killing.

No, we're not a charitable institution.

We're the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation: ICFC to our friends.

We were set up in 1945 by the Clearing Banks and the Bank of England specifically

to help smaller businesses.

To date, we've invested over £480 million in more than 4,500 companies. Over £56 million of this is currently invested in 800 companies who wanted equity finance.

Where has all the money gone?

To extend factories and renew plant. To finance sales at home and abroad. And to help our customers increase their share capital base and prepare for CTT.

In other words, the money has gone to keep Britain's smaller businesses alive and kicking.

If you could use a little help running your business, have a chat with someone at your local ICFC office.

We like to think that ICFC is not only the smaller business's biggest source of long-term money, but also your biggest source of moral support.

ICFC

The smaller business's biggest source of long-term money.

HOME NEWS

Miners in two minds over how to pursue their 90% pay claim

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The miners' pay argument moved into a decisive political lull yesterday with a decision to postpone conflict with the TUC and protestations from the left that it does not want a clash with the government.

The executive of the National Union of Mineworkers rejected the National Coal Board's reply to its 90 per cent pay claim, and Mr Joseph Gormley, the union's president, said: "It was decided unanimously not to accept the board's letter and to seek an early meeting of the joint negotiating committee to try to prosecute the claim."

But the miners, while pursuing their basic rate demand, also are looking at the prospects for area productivity deals in coalfields that have refused to accept the outcome of the secret piecemeal battle on local incentives.

A complicated political situation has arisen. Left-wingers are happy to see wage bills drag on over Christmas, without seeking an immediate battle over the present November 1 claim date which breaches the TUC's 12 month policy. The moderates are at war among themselves about the best strategy to follow.

Mr Len Clarke, a moderate, who is president of the Nottinghamshire miners, did not get a seconding for his proposal that all 250,000 members of the union should be tested quickly on their willingness to strike over the claim for wage rates of £135 a week at the face and proportionate rates elsewhere. Only a few days ago that was regarded by moderates as the best way of confounding left-wing efforts to breach the Government's guidelines. Miners would not vote for industrial action if a snap ballot was taken, they argued.

Concern at overstaying immigrants

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

Home Office officials said yesterday that the Government was concerned about people who overstayed in Britain without permission after gaining entry as students or visitors.

Another area of concern was the provision of jobs for people who came to Britain but were not authorized to work. Both infringements are being studied by the Home Office.

The officials, who are being questioned by the Select Committee on Race Relations and Immigration, were replying to Mr Sidney Bidwell, MP. He suggested that most illegal immigration came about through people overstaying, not through clandestine flights of ships and similar methods.

Answering questions about arranged marriages, Mr H. J. F. G. Richards, Chief Inspector of Immigration, said he got the impression from immigration officers that in some cases brides seemed reluctant to enter into the such arrangements. They almost told immigration officers that if the prospective husbands were kept out it would suit them.

The officials were reluctant to answer suggestions by Mr Dudley Smith MP, that immigrants would continue on a substantial scale. In the particular case of Hongkong they could not say what future numbers were likely to be.

In written evidence the Home Office said that at the time of the 1971 census there were in Britain 30,000 people who had been born in Hongkong. About 16,000 were likely to be of Hongkong descent, since then about 1,500 women of a total of 4,000 from Hongkong allowed to settle in Britain were wives joining their husbands.

Campaign to counter the National Front

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

The Anti-Nazi League, a non-party organization to campaign against the National Front, was launched yesterday with an appeal for £100,000. Its supporters include MPs, academics and trade unions.

Mr Peter Hain, who chaired the inaugural press conference, said the object was to tear away the facade of respectability behind which the evil of the National Front masqueraded.

Leaflets to be delivered to voters in the Bournemouth, East, by election will set the pattern. With eyes on front elections, Mr Hain added: "We shall be intervening whenever the National Front appears." The aim was to expose the Front's Nazi credentials.

Although the campaign leans towards left of centre in its support at present, Mr Hain said that the intention was to make it as broadly based as possible.

Mr Paul Holborow, the league's organizing secretary, said that by the time of the general election there would be 100,000 anti-Nazi candidates, including extracts from their speeches.

The league is publishing a newspaper to counter the one being sent by the Front to schools.

Colliery death

Mr Eric Knight, aged 63, of Kiltwick Road, Arnold, Nottingham, died yesterday while working on a conveyor belt at Gedling colliery.

A tunnel vision of London at war

By Alan Hamilton

Neither side now has the initiative in the complex battle for supremacy. Mr Michael McGahey, the Scottish miners' leader and the union's national vice-president, said: "I cannot understand all this talk about confrontation and bringing down the government, when we have not yet even met the employers to discuss their reply."

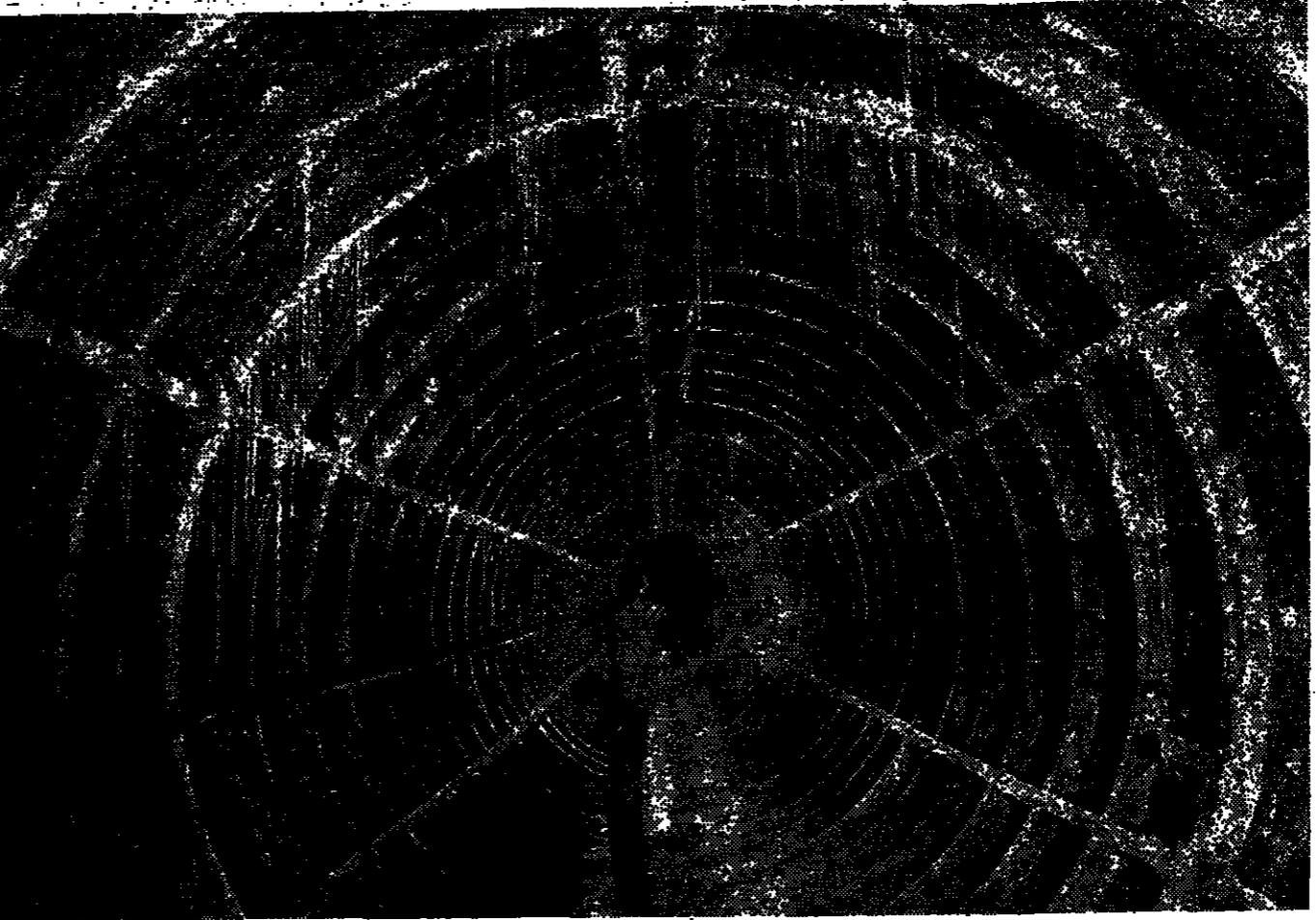
"After all, while the TUC is committed to the 12-month rule, the 10 per cent limit on wage increases is not acceptable either to Jack Jones or Joe Gormley. That may be the Government's guideline, but there have been settlements outside 10 per cent."

The NUM's productivity gain committee has been asked to investigate allegations from moderate areas that some pits are already doing "underhand deals" that give extra pay for improved output.

Parliament authorized the City of London and Southwark Subway in 1884, and work began on a cable-hauled underground railway from the Monument to the Elephant and Castle, burrowing under the river London Bridge and following the line of Borough High Street. It was not thought wise to tunnel under buildings.

By the time it opened in December 1890, its name and method of traction had been changed; the City and South London was the first electric underground railway in London and of the first in the world.

The promoters, elated by their success in carrying more



Saltstites in a section of the narrow tunnel under the Thames.

than five million passengers in the first year, planned an extension from Elephant to Stockwell, increased the tunnel diameter to 12ft 6in, but the northern end was abandoned.

At the height of the air raids during the Second World War a total of 14,000 people sought shelter in the disused tunnels and saltstites.

London Transport keeps an

eye on the mile and a half of tunnel so ensure that it does not become flooded and are not keen to have too many visitors. A pity, it is more evocative of the air raids than any museum, and if ever replaced the banks they could go a long way towards easing the summer shortage of hotel beds.

London Transport keeps an

Synod expresses church's solidarity with banned S African Christian institute

By a Special Correspondent
Solidarity with the banned Christian Institute of South Africa was expressed by the General Synod of the Church of England in an emergency debate yesterday.

It unanimously supported a resolution welcoming the Archbishop of Canterbury's telegram last month to the President of South Africa and encouraging Anglicans to support by their prayers and by contributing to the British Council of Churches' Christian Institute fund, those members and staff of the institute who have been banned.

The resolution was introduced by the Rev Peter Wheatley, of Falmouth. It is the Christian Institute's aim, he said, to spread the福音 of Christ in Southern Africa in accordance with the principles of the gospel that marks it out as a body worthy of support, he said.

The debate was "one more blow against a system that all men of Christian conviction stand in silent tribute to those killed in police custody in South Africa".

It ended with members standing in silent tribute to those killed in police custody in South Africa.

The other main business of the day was consideration of the report, *The Irish Problem*.

It is understood that the assessor is to appeal.

Orkney fears a loss to rates of £1m to £2m

From Our Correspondent
Kirkwall

A decision to derate the oil installations at Flotta, Orkney, of the Occidental consortium has come as a blow to the islanders and may mean a loss of between £1m and £2m this year to Orkney's income from rates and a difference of 35p in the pound for rates.

The assessor had valued the installations at £1,048,182. The valuation appeal committee, while upholding that figure, came down in favour of Occidental by deciding that the installations are entitled to "industrial derating" on the basis that they are mainly for processing rather than storage. This means that the oil company will pay rates only £574,031 instead of the £1,048,182.

It is understood that the assessor is to appeal.

Students' union suspension proposal is defended

From Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent
Birmingham

A proposal by the National Union of Students' executive to suspend individual unions that "deny the democratic rights of their members" was defended yesterday by Mr Trevor Phillips, the union's national secretary. The sanction was proposed by the NUS executive, or committee, on a motion by Mr Phillips, who was speaking at a "national conference on Zionism" at Aston University.

The conference passed an emergency motion proposed by Mr Colin Talbot, a member of the NUS executive, calling on the executive to retract the proposal to give itself powers to suspend unions. The conference resolved that proposal would constitute "an unfair attack on student unions which denied democratic rights of their members".

Keep Britain's seas tidy, group suggests

By our Planning Reporter
For safety, as well as aesthetic reasons, the dumping of litter at sea could and should be controlled, the Keep Britain Tidy Group states in a report published today.

The underlying philosophy of waste disposal at sea is that it is diluted in a vast volume of water and hence in practice is lost, the report says. Although that was once true wastes are now released in quantities that often exceed the water's absorption capacity.

The author, Mr Trevor Dixon, lecturer in environmental studies at Buckinghamshire College of Higher Education, made regular surveys at Sandwicht Bay, Kent, between 1973 and 1976. His finds ranged from glass fragments and sharp-edged metal containers to munitions, distress rockets and hand flares.

Discarded containers on a Kent beach

of the British Tidy Group, Box 200, 37 West Street, Brighton, BN1 2RE.

Keep Britain's seas tidy, group suggests

By John Charlton
Manchester

Granada Television has been accused of biased and offensive treatment in a recent programme describing an application by Hitachi, the Japanese industrial group, to set up a manufacturing plant in the North-east.

Lord Glenanama, chairman of the North of England Development Council, has written to Lord Bernstein, chairman of Granada, about a *World in Action* programme shown last Monday. He said the programme was damaging and disturbing in three respects.

The programme, he said, portrayed the region inaccurately by showing background scenes of a derelict industrial area.

Mr Glenanama, however, was disturbed by the programme's producer when a copy of the text was available and the company would then issue a statement.

Granada Television said in a statement yesterday that Mr Glenanama's letter was studied by the programme's producer when a copy of the text was available and the company would then issue a statement.

The programme also treated Hitachi's application in a derogatory manner.

Most seriously, he said, the programme deeply offended Japanese executives, British business leaders and the public.

The programme, he said, was aimed at the traditional non-scientific role assigned to mixed schools.

The programme, he said, was much less likely to study mathematics and science or be encouraged into jobs in industry.

Mr McEwan, a vice-chairman of Joseph Lucas, said independent girls' schools led the field in producing women engineers. The spread of co-educational schools was leading to a worsening of the opportunities open to girls, not because they are comparatively less able but because they are compelled to be co-educational.

Dr McEwen, a past president of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, said July one engineer in 500 in Britain was a woman. In the United States the figure was one in 50.

The trend towards co-educational schools is largely responsible for the small numbers of girls willing to consider scientific and industrial careers, the annual meeting of the Girls' School Association was told in London yesterday.

The association represents 233 fee-paying schools. Their president, Miss Mary Holland, Headmistress of Sydenham Girls' High School, said girls' schools insisted their pupils against the traditional non-scientific role assigned to mixed schools.

The use of Sumo warrior

and Trojan horse images was equally disturbing and irrelevant to the real issues raised by Hitachi's plan to manufacture in Britain.

Granada Television said in a statement yesterday that Mr Glenanama's letter was studied by the programme's producer when a copy of the text was available and the company would then issue a statement.

The programme also treated Hitachi's application in a derogatory manner.

Most seriously, he said, the programme deeply offended Japanese executives, British business leaders and the public.

The programme, he said, was aimed at the traditional non-scientific role assigned to mixed schools.

The programme, he said, was much less likely to study mathematics and science or be encouraged into jobs in industry.

Mr McEwan, a vice-chairman of Joseph Lucas, said independent girls' schools led the field in producing women engineers. The spread of co-educational schools was leading to a worsening of the opportunities open to girls, not because they are comparatively less able but because they are compelled to be co-educational.

Dr McEwen, a past president of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, said July one engineer in 500 in Britain was a woman. In the United States the figure was one in 50.

The trend towards co-educational schools is largely responsible for the small numbers of girls willing to consider scientific and industrial careers, the annual meeting of the Girls' School Association was told in London yesterday.

The association represents 233 fee-paying schools. Their president, Miss Mary Holland, Headmistress of Sydenham Girls' High School, said girls' schools insisted their pupils against the traditional non-scientific role assigned to mixed schools.

The use of Sumo warrior

and Trojan horse images was equally disturbing and irrelevant to the real issues raised by Hitachi's plan to manufacture in Britain.

Granada Television said in a statement yesterday that Mr Glenanama's letter was studied by the programme's producer when a copy of the text was available and the company would then issue a statement.

The programme also treated Hitachi's application in a derogatory manner.

Most seriously, he said, the programme deeply offended Japanese executives, British business leaders and the public.

The programme, he said, was aimed at the traditional non-scientific role assigned to mixed schools.

The programme, he said, was much less likely to study mathematics and science or be encouraged into jobs in industry.

Mr McEwan, a vice-chairman of Joseph Lucas, said independent girls' schools led the field in producing women engineers. The spread of co-educational schools was leading to a worsening of the opportunities open to girls, not because they are comparatively less able but because they are compelled to be co-educational.

Dr McEwen, a past president of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, said July one engineer in 500 in Britain was a woman. In the United States the figure was one in 50.

The trend towards co-educational schools is largely responsible for the small numbers of girls willing to consider scientific and industrial careers, the annual meeting of the Girls' School Association was told in London yesterday.

The association represents 233 fee-paying schools. Their president, Miss Mary Holland, Headmistress of Sydenham Girls' High School, said girls' schools insisted their pupils against the traditional non-scientific role assigned to mixed schools.

The use of Sumo warrior

and Trojan horse images was equally disturbing and irrelevant to the real issues raised by Hitachi's plan to manufacture in Britain.

Granada Television said in a statement yesterday that Mr Glenanama's letter was studied by the programme's producer when a copy of the text was available and the company would then issue a statement.

The programme also treated Hitachi's application in a derogatory manner.

Most seriously, he said, the programme deeply offended Japanese executives, British business leaders and the public.

The programme, he said, was aimed at the traditional non-scientific role assigned to mixed schools.

The programme, he said, was much less likely to study mathematics and science or be encouraged into jobs in industry.

Mr McEwan, a vice-chairman of Joseph Lucas, said independent girls' schools led the field in producing women engineers. The spread of co-educational schools was leading to a worsening of the opportunities open to girls, not because they are comparatively less able but because they are compelled to be co-educational.

Dr McEwen, a past president of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, said July one engineer in 500 in Britain was a woman. In the United States the figure was one in 50.

The trend towards co-educational schools is largely responsible for the small numbers of girls willing to consider scientific and industrial careers, the annual meeting of the Girls' School Association was told in London yesterday.

The association represents 233 fee-paying schools. Their president, Miss Mary Holland, Headmistress of Sydenham Girls' High School, said girls' schools insisted their pupils against the traditional non-scientific role assigned to mixed schools.

The use of Sumo warrior

and Trojan horse images was equally disturbing and irrelevant to the real issues raised by Hitachi's plan to manufacture in Britain.

Granada Television said in a statement yesterday that Mr Glenanama's letter was studied by the programme's producer when a copy of the text was available and the company would then issue a statement.

The programme also treated Hitachi's application in a derogatory manner.

Most seriously, he said, the programme deeply offended Japanese executives, British business leaders and the public.

HOME NEWS

Tribunal on public record aims envisaged

By Peter Hennessy

The appointment of a team

of three to review public record

policy is being considered in

Whitehall. A committee of par-

liamentary secretaries, chaired by

Sir Douglas Allen, Head of the

Home Civil Service, has been

set up, and the question since

the coming of the expected, to

put its recommendations into

operation in the new year.

Central to the findings will

probably be the suggestion that a former government secretary

should be invited to head a tri-

bunal of inquiry to investigate

the whole field of compensation,

protection and disclosure of

information under the new

law, which reported in

July.

Last week Sir Douglas made a

delegation from the Lord

Chancellor's Advisory Committee,

which represents the con-

sumers of government archives.

Last year it unsuccessfully

pressed for another Grigg-type

inquiry. The Lord Chancellor,

Lord Elwyn-Jones, ruled out

on the ground of cost.

Ministers responded to the ques-

tion after a debate in the Lords

last May and a length of con-

cern to eight major imperfec-

tions in the system and voiced

the deep disquiet of the histori-

cal profession about the present

arrangements.

Leading the delegation from

the advisory committee at last

week's meeting was its chair-

man, Lord Denning, Master of

the Rolls. With him were Lord

Trevor, the theologian, and Mrs

Margaret Cowling, official his-

torian of the United Atomic

Energy Authority, Professor

of the History of Science at

Oxford University.

Representing Whitehall along-

side Sir Douglas Allen were Sir

John Hunt, Secretary of the

Cabinet, Sir Michael Palmer,

Head of the Diplomatic Service,

and Mr Wilfrid Bourne, Per-

manent Secretary to the Lord

Chancellor's Department.

Lord Denning said his col-

leagues outlined before the com-

mittee issues that have been

worrying scholars for years.

Prominent among their argu-

ments was the need to improve

the quality of civil servants

assigned to sifting or "weeding"

documents before their destruc-

tion or retention to await the

elapse of the 30-year rule.

Among developments since

the Grigg report and the Public

Record Act, 1958, which en-

couraged its findings, one to which Lord Denning and his

colleagues referred, were the

transformation in the copying

and storing of material effected

by the advent of the computer

and the photocopying machine.

The growing public demand for

greater openness was also in

mind.

The number and shape of

government departments has

changed so rapidly that the

work of the departmental

record officer has been made

more difficult. The proliferation

of semi-governmental agen-

cies has further complicated the

keeping of records, the advisory

committee believes.

So far, Sir Douglas Allen's

committee has prepared the

minutes as a piece of routine

administrative "tidying up". It

is reluctant to commission a

large-scale inquiry on the Grigg

pattern and believes a govern-

ment archive service, which

many on the Lord Chancellor's

Advisory Committee would like

to see, would be both costly and

unnecessary.

DPP apologizes to girl after miscarriage case

A girl aged 13, convicted

under a 16-year-old Act of

trying to give herself a mis-

carriage, received an apology

yesterday from the Director of

Public Prosecutions.

Mr Kenneth Dowling, assis-

tant director, said the advice to

prosecute the girl was "wrong

and is easily regretted". Her

conviction is likely to be

quashed.

The girl was given a two-year

supervision order in Leamington

Spa in September. She had

taken six laxative tablets and a

hot bath to try to induce a mis-

carriage.

She was convicted under the

Offences Against the Person

Act, 1861, which legal experts

say has not been used this

century.

The girl was given a two-year

supervision order in Leamington

Spa in September. She had

taken six laxative tablets and a

hot bath to try to induce a mis-

carriage.

He doggedly stuck by his

views "in every particular"

but he was challenged by his

wife, the Conservative

leader, on Monday.

Treasury figures show 'our grim decline'

By Our Political Staff

The Prime Minister has said

"yes, but . . ." to the question

whether we were "as well off"

in 1974. But on Wednesday

the Treasury confirmed that we

are not at least by the real

take-home pay figures which we

are all understand.

The Prime Minister will

argue that he has been argu-

ing all year that we cannot

"catch up" the lost ground.

He impudently waveformed an

almost impenetrable technical

answer in the House of Com-

mons last week, purporting to

show that on the same "real tax

and national insurance as in

1974 we now had higher aver-

ge earnings.

He doggedly stuck by his

views "in every particular"

but he was challenged by his

wife, the Conservative

leader, on Monday.

The grim decline is shown in

the following Treasury table

given on Wednesday in answer

to Mr Callaghan's original ques-

tion, Mr Norman Tebbit, Conser-

vative MP for Watford

Forest, Cheshunt:

Married man with two children

under 11 (August 1977 prices):

Real take-home pay

Net average earnings (£ a week)

Dec '73 66.10 67.79

Dec '74 68.91 70.53

Dec '75 63.78 65.49

Dec '76 61.75 62.45

Aug '77 60.16 62.66

Treasury says that the figures in

column one have been calculated

on the basis of the figures given

in Mr Callaghan's original ques-

tion. The figures in column two

represent the average earnings of

all married men with two chil-

dren under 11 in August 1977.

The figures in column three repre-

sent the estimate of average ear-

nings in December 1977.

The figures in column four repre-

sent the estimate of average ear-

nings in August 1977.

The figures in column five repre-

sent the estimate of average ear-

nings in December 1976.

The figures in column six repre-

sent the estimate of average ear-

nings in August 1976.

The figures in column seven repre-

sent the estimate of average ear-

nings in December 1975.

The figures in column eight repre-

sent the estimate of average ear-

nings in August 1975.

The figures in column nine repre-

sent the estimate of average ear-

nings in December 1974.

The figures in column ten repre-

sent the estimate of average ear-

nings in August 1974.

The figures in column eleven repre-

sent the estimate of average ear-

nings in December 1973.

The figures in column twelve repre-

WEST-EUROPE

Deputies show unease at signs of shift in French defence policy

From Charles Hargrove

Paris, Nov 10.—The National Assembly, in a show of ill humour and distrust towards the Government's defence policy, refused early today to approve part of the equipment budget that share of the total budget which provides for expenditure on military hardware as opposed to operating costs. The vote on this section was postponed until the end of the budget debate on November 18.

There seems to be no doubt that the equipment budget will eventually be approved. But the deputies of the government majority, with the Gaullists in the van, wanted to give the Government a solemn warning over what they regard as a change in the basic priorities of French defence, to the detriment of the nuclear deterrent and in favour of conventional armaments.

Some Gaullists—along with the Communists—even go further and suspect that this shift in priorities implies a gradual drift away from the sacrosanct principle of an independent defence policy, and towards greater cooperation with Nato.

The left-wing opposition stood aside from this parliamentary struggle which pitted members of the government coalition against the minister, and merely countered the blows.

M. Jean-Pierre Chevrenement, leader of the left wing of the Socialist Party, insisted in a hard-hitting speech however that the Government majority was now refusing to face the direct consequences of the six year military programme it had voted a year ago. This placed the emphasis on the build-up of the "conventional forces," which had been sorely neglected to the benefit of the nuclear deterrent in the first two military programmes.

The fourth military programme voted last year involved a shift in emphasis. It was based on the intention that the strategy of deterrence constituted a whole, that French security could not be guaranteed in isolation, but only in cooperation with allies, though France was not part of the integrated Nato command.

Criticism by deputies of the Government majority of the equipment budget centred on two points: that it provided "ridiculously low" appropriations for the conventional forces, which had been sorely neglected to the benefit of the nuclear deterrent in the first two military programmes.

Mr. Chevrenement argued that it would be senseless to begin now the construction of a sixth nuclear submarine which would be obsolescent by the turn of the century. He maintained that the budget for the Navy would have increased by more than 50 per cent since 1975.

The defence budget has indeed increased to 18.3 per cent of the total budget of the state, and defence is now the biggest single item of government expenditure, in spite of increasing economic difficulties.

The government's aim is to achieve a 20 per cent share for defence by the end of the six-year military programme. But the size of the cake is so much as to divide it up between the different priorities.

M. Maesmer, the former Prime Minister, writing in *l'Informatif* yesterday, said that the Government should reconsider the wisdom of keeping under arms half a million men, and handing on to conscription. But this it refuses to do.

French envoy to resume Algiers talks on hostages

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, Nov 10.—A French negotiator is to return to Algiers to attempt to open a dialogue with the leaders of the Polisario guerrillas about the French hostages they are holding.

The negotiator, M. Claude Chayet, returned to Paris on Monday after some 17 hours of talks in Algiers with leaders of the Polisario, who are fighting for independence for the Western Sahara. He reported that the talks had reached a deadlock since recognition of the Polisario cause was demanded as a precondition. France considers the problem of the Western Sahara must be resolved by international negotiation so M. Chayet could offer no such recognition.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that M. Chayet would return as an act of faith to continue the discussions with the Polisario since the guerrillas claimed that they were prepared "to do without" any French statement being made.

The spokesman said in a statement: "A communiqué published Wednesday in Algiers by the Polisario declared that it did not impose any preconditions for its meetings with M. Chayet."

That information is incorrect, as the Foreign Minister told the National Assembly

£1.8m project to restore ruins of Pompeii

From Our Own Correspondent

Naples, Nov 10.—Archaeologists and art experts are soon to begin work on the restoration of the ruins of Pompeii, the cost, estimated at more than £1.5m, is to be covered by the Italian Government. Officials of the Antiquities department said that the restoration work would take more than five years and employ more than 200 specialists.

The project would include building a new storage place for archaeological finds, compiling a catalogue with photographic documentation of the entire city and restoration of frescoes damaged by the weather.—UPI.

Rubens reproductions on show in Paris Metro

From Our Own Correspondent

The Paris Métro is becoming increasingly civilised. After leaving its booking halls and trams in March to a three-day festival of classical, contemporary and pop music to cheer commuters on their way, it is now launching into

It has arranged an exhibition of 38 reproductions of Rubens aiming to mark the fourth anniversary of his birth. The pictures are by the photographer Hans Claeys, who made them in the city of Antwerp, where the originals are located. The display has been set up

Chain-store owner kidnapped in Vienna

From Sue Masserman

Vienna, Nov 10.—An Austrian chain-store owner, Herr Walter Michael Palmers, aged 74, is being held to ransom for 50m schillings (£1.6m) by kidnappers who appear to have seized him from his private car while he was driving home in Vienna last night. Herr Palmers and his family own more than 100 clothing stores.

The kidnappers are believed to have left a note in the car, demanding the ransom. The Austrian police refused to give any information "in the interests of the investigation" but said they suspected a criminal gang and not political terrorism.

Herr Palmers' kidnap, almost a carbon copy of the Coors kidnapping affair in Holland two weeks ago, began when a property owner was held for ransom a week before being ransomed for more than £2m, appears to be the work of criminals who knew their victim's movements.

Herr Palmers, whose large family are almost all employed in the management of the chain of stores, has a heart complaint.

It is known to be a wealthy man but is not counted among Austria's ostentatiously rich.

The minister emphasised that in 1978 the new medium range air-to-ground missile, which would equip the Mirage 2000, of the tactical nuclear force would begin to be available.

The strategic missiles of the Plateau d'Albion would be equipped with thermonuclear warheads, while the development of multiple warheads would be under way. These are due to be in service by 1980.

The minister argued that it would be senseless to begin now the construction of a sixth nuclear submarine which would be obsolescent by the turn of the century.

He maintained that the budget for the Navy would have increased by more than 50 per cent since 1975.

The defence budget has indeed increased to 18.3 per cent of the total budget of the state, and defence is now the biggest single item of government expenditure, in spite of increasing economic difficulties.

The government's aim is to achieve a 20 per cent share for defence by the end of the six-year military programme. But the size of the cake is so much as to divide it up between the different priorities.

M. Maesmer, the former Prime Minister, writing in *l'Informatif* yesterday, said that the Government should reconsider the wisdom of keeping under arms half a million men, and handing on to conscription. But this it refuses to do.

French envoy to resume Algiers talks on hostages

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, Nov 10.—A French negotiator is to return to Algiers to attempt to open a dialogue with the leaders of the Polisario guerrillas about the French hostages they are holding.

The negotiator, M. Claude Chayet, returned to Paris on Monday after some 17 hours of talks in Algiers with leaders of the Polisario, who are fighting for independence for the Western Sahara. He reported that the talks had reached a deadlock since recognition of the Polisario cause was demanded as a precondition. France considers the problem of the Western Sahara must be resolved by international negotiation so M. Chayet could offer no such recognition.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that M. Chayet would return as an act of faith to continue the discussions with the Polisario since the guerrillas claimed that they were prepared "to do without" any French statement being made.

The spokesman said in a statement: "A communiqué published Wednesday in Algiers by the Polisario declared that it did not impose any preconditions for its meetings with M. Chayet."

That information is incorrect, as the Foreign Minister told the National Assembly

Eight held in Germany on terror charges

From Our Own Correspondent

Eton, Nov 10.—Four men and four women allegedly linked with the Prado-Meinhol terrorist group were arrested in Kaiserslautern and Karlsruhe last night and charged with a bomb attack on a court building in Zweibrücken in Rhineland-Palatinate, on October 31. They were also charged with belonging to a terrorist organization.

Letters in a newspaper and a news agency declared that the attack had been an expression of rage at the "murder" of the three Baader-Meinhof terrorists in jail on October 18. Provisional results of the post mortem and official investigation have ruled out foul play.

The project would include

building a new storage place for archaeological finds, compiling a catalogue with photographic documentation of the entire city and restoration of frescoes damaged by the weather.—UPI.

The vast hall of the Aubier express regional Métro station, near the Opéra. Each week a visitor to the exhibition, drawn by lot, will be given a reproduction.

For many years, the Louvre station has been a model of what can be done to brighten up the Métro, with its artistic lighting and well displayed reproductions of statuary, which give a foretaste of the museum above.

The transport board, besides the gradual renovation of underground stations, is planning to extend this idea to other historic Métro stations in the capital.

It has arranged an exhibition of 38 reproductions of Rubens aiming to mark the fourth anniversary of his birth. The pictures are by the photographer Hans Claeys, who made them in the city of Antwerp, where the originals are located. The display has been set up

Prisoners flee from fortress in Sicily

Trapani, Sicily, Nov 10.—Hundreds of police today hunted one of Italy's most feared urban guerrilla leaders who escaped from jail yesterday with two other men.

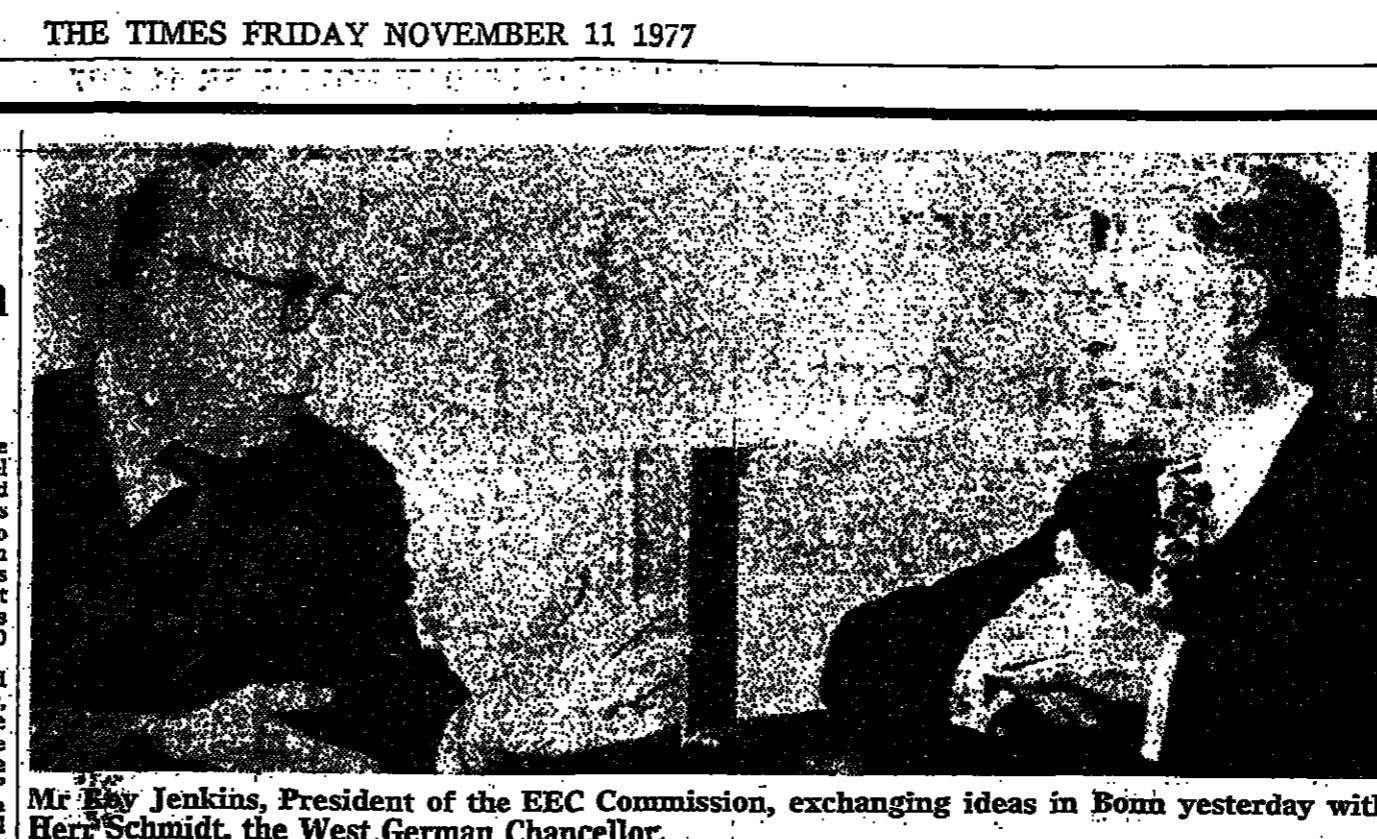
Antonio De Laurenti, aged 27, a leader of the Naples-based "Armed Proletarian Nuclei" group, and the two others broke out of a top security jail, an eleventh-century fortress built by Norman invaders on the island of Favignana, off this resort in western Sicily.

The two other men were named as Luciano Drogio and Oscar Socc, who were both awaiting trial on kidnapping and robbery charges. The police believe they may have made their break during early morning exercise. Their escape was not noticed until just before midnight.

The police later arrested one of the guards at Favignana jail in connection with the escape. Earlier they found a rope made of bedsheet dangling from the top of a prison wall.

Signor De Laurenti was serving a sentence for kidnapping, organizing a subversive gang and other politically-motivated crimes. He was arrested in Rome in 1975 during a gun battle with police in which Anna Maria Mantini, his girlfriend, was killed.

Favignana jail is one of five prisons recently turned into maximum security jails to house 600 of Italy's most dangerous prisoners.



Mr. Roy Jenkins, President of the EEC Commission, exchanging ideas in Bonn yesterday with Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor.

Spanish left denies 'secret deals'

From Our Correspondent

Madrid, Nov 10.

The Spanish Workers Socialist Party today denied that there were any "secret clauses" in the political and economic pact between the Government and the opposition parties over postponing municipal elections.

There have been reports that the political parties who signed the pact last night agreed to postpone the municipal elections until next year.

One of the problems is that

there is no democratic legislation on municipal elections yet,

and the different political parties are in disagreement over the issue.

After the June general election

some of the parties are less keen than others to hold the elections quickly, in particular

the ruling Democratic Centre Union which, according to secret opinion polls, is losing votes.

The Communists on the other hand are keen for them to consider that their star is rising.

Municipal elections are regarded here as very important, but for the moment the parties seem far more concerned with the trade union elections, which could be held in December.

While the parties themselves seem quite happy to put them off until next year there are increasing signs of restlessness over the matter in the Basque country where many mayors

resigned last year.

Herr Schmidt to visit Poland later this month

Bonn, Nov 10.—Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, will pay an official visit to Poland from November 21 to 25, it was officially announced here today.

The visit was originally due to take place in September but was postponed because of the kidnapping of Dr. Hanns-Martin Schleyer.

Government officials here

said Herr Schmidt would have talks on international and bilateral questions with Mr Edward Gierak, the Polish party leader.

Favignana jail is one of five

prisons recently turned into

maximum security jails to

house 600 of Italy's most

dangerous prisoners.

American Express visits four country house hotels in Wales and the West Country



Some of the most beautiful scenery in Britain is to be found in the west, from the warm tranquillity of the Cotswolds to the wild, rugged coastline of Wales.

Whether businessman or tourist, the traveller to these parts will appreciate the magnificent surroundings and superb facilities offered by these four country house hotels.

All attractive, stylish old buildings, with excellent service and comfort to match, these hotels have the added attraction of welcoming the American Express Card.

If you're not yet enjoying the many benefits of carrying the Card — like signing for bills at hotels, restaurants, shops and travel offices the world over — pick up an application form. They're at all these hotels, Lloyds Banks, and American Express Travel Offices; or call direct on 0273-693555.

Deganwy Castle Hotel, Conway

Well known to locals and visitors alike for the excellence of its table, with local dishes a speciality, the Deganwy Castle Hotel provides the pleasures of high-class cuisine in lovely surroundings. Visitors not only enjoy the good food of the Deganwy Castle but its friendly bars, comfortable lounges and thirty modern bedrooms, most with superb views over the Conway estuary and Snowdonia.

For many years, the Louvre station has been a model of what can be done to brighten up the Métro, with its artistic lighting and well displayed reproductions of statuary, which give a foretaste of the museum above.

The transport board, besides the gradual renovation of underground stations, is planning to extend this idea to other historic Métro stations in the capital.

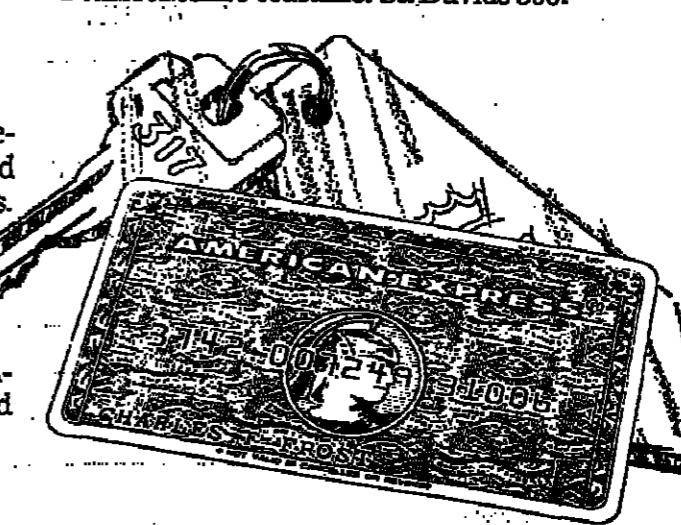
Built in 1870, the Tara is a charming old country house hotel which commands a splendid view of Gloucester, three miles away, and of the Severn valley. This lovely panorama and the Tara's numerous function rooms mean it is well suited for both conferences and private occasions. Excellent French and English cuisine is assured by the resident chefs.

The 20 well appointed bedrooms, the heated swimming pool, and the exquisite dining room and patios all help to make the Tara a superb holiday base, situated as it is in the heart of the Cotswolds. Upton St. Leonards, Gloucester 67412.

Close Hotel, Tetbury

This country house, situated in stone-walled secluded gardens, was built in 1596 by a Cotswold wool merchant, and added to in Georgian times. The spacious central lounge with its domed ceiling is richly upholstered in red velvet.

The bedrooms are large and elegant, and much practical thought has gone into them. They are all equipped with private bathroom and television. The staff are friendly and efficient, the atmosphere calm and relaxing.



The American Express Card. Don't leave home without it



OVERSEAS

President Carter set to return St Stephen's crown despite outcry by Hungarian-Americans

From David Cross
Washington, Nov 10

The United States is expected to abide by its plan to return the Holy Crown of St Stephen to Hungary, in spite of strong objections from representatives of the Hungarian-American community.

This was the message relayed by President Carter to a delegation which had come to discuss the intended return of the 977-year-old symbol of Hungarian sovereignty with Mr Mondale, the Vice-President, at the White House yesterday.

Mr Carter is reported to have told his visitors that in spite of criticisms of the Hungarian Government headed by Mr Janos Kadar, the Communist Party leader, the Hungarian people needed a symbol of their heritage. The crown would become "a distant memory" if it remained in the United States.

He insisted that the return of the crown would not mean American endorsement of the communist system in Hungary. He also indicated that he would like the approval of Hungarian church leaders before the crown was handed back.

The Administration had originally intended to give the crown to the Hungarians during President Carter's planned trip

to four continents at the end of this month. But the postponement of the tour has resulted in uncertainty about the timing of the hand-over.

The most likely course of action now is that Mr Cyrus Vance, the Secretary of State, should deliver it himself when he travels to Europe next month for the regular winter meeting of Nato foreign ministers.

The return of the crown is expected to take place only under certain conditions. The most important of these would be an insistence by the United States that the crown should be put on public display.

The campaign to prevent the return of the crown has been led by Ms Mary Rose Oakar, a Democratic member of the House of Representatives from Ohio, who represents a large Hungarian-American constituency in Cleveland.

To cheer spectators, she told a House subcommittee yesterday that the present Hungarian regime was not a Government worthy of receiving this sacred crown". Moreover, its return would repudiate Mr Carter's own human rights policy towards East Europe.

The crown, which was sent as a coronation gift to Stephen, Hungary's first king, by Pope Sylvester II in the year 1000,

was turned over to the American military authorities in Germany at the end of the Second World War.

The crown's Hungarian military guard, which also gave the Americans other royal jewels, including a gold sceptre and orb for safekeeping, was afraid that it would otherwise fall into the hands of the advancing Russian troops.

Since then it has reportedly been lying in Fort Knox, Stockholm. Nov 10.—Mr Gyorgy Pusztai, the Hungarian Foreign Minister, today welcomed President Carter's decision to return St Stephen's crown and described opposition to the decision as the reaction of extreme immigrants in the United States.

"We believe the greater majority of immigrants favour the American Government's decision to return the crown of St. Stephen," the Foreign Minister said at a news conference during a four-day official visit to Sweden.

He believed that objections among some Hungarian-Americans to Mr Carter's gesture were "utterances on behalf of the most extreme immigrants in the United States. In my opinion they can hardly hinder the further development of relations between our two countries.



Crew members and technicians at Qurna, Iraq, putting the finishing touches to Thor Heyerdahl's reed boat Tigris in which the Norwegian explorer hopes to demonstrate that prehistoric trading links between the Middle East and India were possible.

10 Namibian guerrillas die in clash

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

Field Marshal Lord Carver, the British Commissioner-designate for Rhodesia, said on his return to London yesterday that the Anglo-American proposals, but which he had not been given, "the brush off" in his recent talks in Africa. The important thing was that African leaders had told him exactly what they thought about the British proposal.

Lord Carver was at the Foreign Office yesterday to review with Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, the next stage in seeking a Rhodesia settlement. Dr Owen will be making a policy statement in the Commons today.

The statement said South African troops had twice drawn "unprovoked fire from terrorist mortars in Angola" during the past two days. The troops returned the fire on both occasions and suffered no casualties, it added.

The statement said South African forces had twice drawn "unprovoked fire from terrorist mortars in Angola" during the past two days. The troops returned the fire on both occasions and suffered no casualties, it added.

The statement said South African forces had twice drawn "unprovoked fire from terrorist mortars in Angola" during the past two days. The troops returned the fire on both occasions and suffered no casualties, it added.

The statement said South African forces had twice drawn "unprovoked fire from terrorist mortars in Angola" during the past two days. The troops returned the fire on both occasions and suffered no casualties, it added.

The statement said South African forces had twice drawn "unprovoked fire from terrorist mortars in Angola" during the past two days. The troops returned the fire on both occasions and suffered no casualties, it added.

The statement said South African forces had twice drawn "unprovoked fire from terrorist mortars in Angola" during the past two days. The troops returned the fire on both occasions and suffered no casualties, it added.

The statement said South African forces had twice drawn "unprovoked fire from terrorist mortars in Angola" during the past two days. The troops returned the fire on both occasions and suffered no casualties, it added.

The statement said South African forces had twice drawn "unprovoked fire from terrorist mortars in Angola" during the past two days. The troops returned the fire on both occasions and suffered no casualties, it added.

The statement said South African forces had twice drawn "unprovoked fire from terrorist mortars in Angola" during the past two days. The troops returned the fire on both occasions and suffered no casualties, it added.

The statement said South African forces had twice drawn "unprovoked fire from terrorist mortars in Angola" during the past two days. The troops returned the fire on both occasions and suffered no casualties, it added.

The statement said South African forces had twice drawn "unprovoked fire from terrorist mortars in Angola" during the past two days. The troops returned the fire on both occasions and suffered no casualties, it added.

The statement said South African forces had twice drawn "unprovoked fire from terrorist mortars in Angola" during the past two days. The troops returned the fire on both occasions and suffered no casualties, it added.

The statement said South African forces had twice drawn "unprovoked fire from terrorist mortars in Angola" during the past two days. The troops returned the fire on both occasions and suffered no casualties, it added.

The statement said South African forces had twice drawn "unprovoked fire from terrorist mortars in Angola" during the past two days. The troops returned the fire on both occasions and suffered no casualties, it added.

The statement said South African forces had twice drawn "unprovoked fire from terrorist mortars in Angola" during the past two days. The troops returned the fire on both occasions and suffered no casualties, it added.

The statement said South African forces had twice drawn "unprovoked fire from terrorist mortars in Angola" during the past two days. The troops returned the fire on both occasions and suffered no casualties, it added.

The statement said South African forces had twice drawn "unprovoked fire from terrorist mortars in Angola" during the past two days. The troops returned the fire on both occasions and suffered no casualties, it added.

The statement said South African forces had twice drawn "unprovoked fire from terrorist mortars in Angola" during the past two days. The troops returned the fire on both occasions and suffered no casualties, it added.

The statement said South African forces had twice drawn "unprovoked fire from terrorist mortars in Angola" during the past two days. The troops returned the fire on both occasions and suffered no casualties, it added.

The statement said South African forces had twice drawn "unprovoked fire from terrorist mortars in Angola" during the past two days. The troops returned the fire on both occasions and suffered no casualties, it added.

The statement said South African forces had twice drawn "unprovoked fire from terrorist mortars in Angola" during the past two days. The troops returned the fire on both occasions and suffered no casualties, it added.

The statement said South African forces had twice drawn "unprovoked fire from terrorist mortars in Angola" during the past two days. The troops returned the fire on both occasions and suffered no casualties, it added.

The statement said South African forces had twice drawn "unprovoked fire from terrorist mortars in Angola" during the past two days. The troops returned the fire on both occasions and suffered no casualties, it added.

The statement said South African forces had twice drawn "unprovoked fire from terrorist mortars in Angola" during the past two days. The troops returned the fire on both occasions and suffered no casualties, it added.

The statement said South African forces had twice drawn "unprovoked fire from terrorist mortars in Angola" during the past two days. The troops returned the fire on both occasions and suffered no casualties, it added.

The statement said South African forces had twice drawn "unprovoked fire from terrorist mortars in Angola" during the past two days. The troops returned the fire on both occasions and suffered no casualties, it added.

Britain ignores plane sales opportunity

From Arthur Reid
Madrid, Nov 10

Leaders of the world airline industry, with \$38,000m to spend on new aircrafts over the next 10 years, are being courted by aircraft manufacturers at the annual meeting of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) here.

But all the sales efforts are coming from the American airframe and engine manufacturers. There is no evidence on the fringes of the IATA conference of any representatives from Britain's aircraft industry, nor of its European partners.

The American "big three" manufacturers, Boeing, Lockheed and McDonnell Douglas, plus the engine companies, are here in force. Their senior executives can be seen each evening in deep discussion with the airline chairman and their chief officers who will have the final say on which new aircraft types will be bought.

Airline chairmen to whom I have spoken here this week are at a loss to understand why British Aerospace, the nationalised British aircraft industry, and Rolls-Royce are not taking part in this process.

Britain is, after all, hoping to develop and market with European partners a new 150-seat airliner based on either a British design, the BAC 111, or a French design, the A200.

Boeing and Douglas have competing projects, the merits of which are losing the opportunity to sell to the influential and captive audience.

Boeing has come here with three new aircrafts on offer, all in the 200-seat class. The smallest has two engines and will be

able to fly across the United States with one stop, the second has two engines and can cross the United States nonstop, while the third has three engines and a nonstop range of 4,500 miles.

Senior executives of Boeing to whom I have talked here indicate that a plan under which British Aerospace was to have built under licence a European version of the highly successful Boeing 737 airliner has fallen through for lack of commercial agreement.

Boeing was to have supplied the fuselages, while British Aerospace made the wings, and the project would have provided many much-needed jobs for the British civil aircraft factories which are now rapidly running out of work.

Both Boeing and Douglas are, however, willing to discuss cooperating on building projects with Britain on their new generation of airliners. But the leaders of British Aerospace still have to come to the vital decision of whether they will collaborate with the Americans or with the Europeans.

British Aerospace knows that the biggest world markets will remain open to the products of the American industry, but it also knows it risks deeply offending the French and the West Germans if it turns its back on them.

One encouraging piece of news to emerge for Britain and Europe from behind the scenes at the IATA meeting is that the American airlines' United is about to begin a serious evaluation of the European 300-airbus, a joint project by France, West Germany, Britain, Holland and Spain.

Leading article, page 15

Military ruler decides on elections in Bolivia

By David Watts
President Hugo Banzer of Bolivia has announced that elections are to be held next year, two years earlier than originally planned.

In a radio and television announcement, the army general said that the three-year decree banning political activities would be lifted as would those of union and student activities. The general elections will be the first for 12 years; there have been no local elections for 25 years.

General Banzer did not indicate whether he would be a candidate. He said the lifting of restrictions on political activity should not be regarded as a return to the past.

The announcement coincides

with the presence in London of Bolivia's last democratic president, Dr Luis Adolfo Siles, who was deposed after a brief period of rule in 1969. He has recently been active in the human rights movement in Bolivia.

The election announcement left Dr Siles singularly unimpressed. He said he had been systematically eliminated of the opposition parties and the ones he had been "smashed". The calling of elections at short notice could serve only to give President Banzer an opportunity to legitimise the regime that came to power through a military coup in August 1971.

Dr Siles said the election would allow President Banzer to extend his rule to 1982

Pure delight

pure coffee—
decaffeinated for your
health's sake

HAG

Ground beans and instant
available from better
coffee houses, everywhere.

EX-STOCK FOR EXPORT ABOUT 700 UNITS

GERMAN TRUCKS & TRAILERS

EX ARMY STOCKS 4 x 4's, LOWBEDS,
PLATFORM TRUCKS, TIPPERS, TRACTIVE UNITS,
VANS, TANKERS, SPECIALES

AND ALL SPARES

ALSO CONSTRUCTION & EARTHMOVING PLANT
BY EUROPE'S LARGEST DEALER

FOR USED AND NEW

Contact:

Nutzfahrzeuge Tel. 04282-2031
2139 Sittensen
P.O. Box 1169 Telex 249625
West Germany and 2161428

GENERATING SETS

BRAND NEW FROM THE MANUFACTURER

All sizes from 3 KVA-1,000 KVA Ex-stock

F. G. Wilson Engineering (Limited)
Unit 24, Central Trading Estate, Staines, Middlesex
Tel. Staines 50288/53764 Telex 933164
(Answerback Genset G)

Head Office and Factory:

First Street, Belfast BT13 200
Tel. Belfast 44013 (10 lines). Telex 747448, 747008
(Answerback Genset G)

Interior Landscapes

For sale or hire quality specimen boulders for your home—shop—office.
Allow us to tastefully introduce into your environment a natural landscape.

"Good morning. Why don't you join the million savers who are happy to say 'We're with the Woolwich'? You can invest up to a maximum of £15,000, or £30,000 in a joint account. Just fill in this coupon and we'll do the rest!"

To: WOOLWICH EQUITABLE BUILDING SOCIETY
EQUITABLE HOUSE, LONDON SE18 6AB

I enclose a cheque for £_____ to be invested in the Society as shown. In a 2-year Investment Certificate
In a 3-year Investment Certificate

*Carter and his son, founder of the Carter family trust.

Full name(s) _____

Address _____

Signature(s) _____

W
WOOLWICH

The safe place with the nice face

reporters that no mail has been opened by the "Mounties" since June last year. He refused to be precise as to the number of letters that had been opened.

Mr Fox said he had referred the matter to Mr Ronald Bastard, the federal Minister of Justice and Attorney-General. Interfering with the mail is a criminal offence under Canada's Post Office Act.

In recent weeks a number of other illegal activities of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have included tampering with the postal service, it was disclosed yesterday. Mr Fox, the Solicitor General, told the Commons that "in some instances" the police intercepted and opened first-class mail sent by Canadians through the post office.

OVERSEAS

Israeli leader takes up Sadat offer to visit Jerusalem for peace negotiations in Knesset

From Our Correspondent

Tel Aviv, Nov 10.
Mr Begin, the Prime Minister of Israel, today took up promptly President Sadat's offer to come to the Knesset in Jerusalem to "negotiate a Middle East settlement." By all means," Mr Begin said.

Some observers here said Mr Sadat may have been in high spirits after the Americans presented Egypt with a new working paper concerning preparations for Geneva peace talks that met Arab objections to the paper drafted by Mr Dayan, the Israeli Foreign Minister, with President Carter and Mr Vance, the American Secretary of State, in Washington.

The exchanges were characterized here as "niceties" that were unlikely to lead to a meeting, but some Israelis said it psychological significance should not be underestimated.

It has been a ritual for Israeli prime Ministers, from Mr Ben-Gurion to Mr Begin, to proclaim on arrival at the ready to go to Cairo or anywhere in the world to negotiate peace. Arab leaders will recently, however, could not bring themselves to mouth the name of Israel or talk of Jerusalem.

Mr Begin recalled today that President Sadat not long ago expressed readiness to lose two million Egyptians fighting to restore the ceasefire and work

for a permanent settlement that would bring peace to the Christians and Muslims in southern Lebanon, as well as to the Jewish population in northern Israel.

Mr Lewis said the eventual plan was the withdrawal of Palestinians from the border region so that the Lebanese Army could occupy the territory. This would accord with Israel's views.

Mr Begin said that if civilians were hurt in yesterday's air strike on guerrilla bases he regretted it deeply, but he was not going to make apologies for the Air Force action.

"It was the absence of our planes," he said.

Nahariyya, a small seaside town, had been shelled repeatedly by Katyusha rockets supplied by the Soviet Union to the Palestine Liberation Organisation. "There were quiet on the other side, there would be big explosions in the afternoon," he said.

The Prime Minister and President Sadat demanded the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and for the evacuation of the Gaza Strip was rejected by Israel's "by moral consensus". This was not necessarily an obstacle to peace talks, however.

Mr Begin, who was interviewed after the meeting, said it had been agreed to strive to restore the ceasefire and work

President defies left-wing critics

From Our Special Correspondent

Cairo, Nov 10.

President Sadat's long, rambling and at times emotional speech to the Egyptian Parliament last night can be seen as defiance of his left-wing critics both at home and abroad.

On the domestic front, his harshest words were reserved for the unrepentant Nasserists, "those who pretend to be ardent supporters of the July (1952) revolution". Ostensibly, he balanced this with an attack on the would-be heirs of the 1919 revolution, those who are trying to revive the pre-1952 democratic nationalist party, the Wafd.

Both groups, Mr Sadat said, still have the courage of self-criticism, but as his supporters had had in launching the "corrective revolution" of May 15, 1971, when he ousted the pro-Soviet group of Mr Ali Sabri and began the process of liberalization. This process has been praised by the Wafd, which is urging Mr Sadat to carry it to its logical conclusion.

In foreign affairs, Mr Sadat gave an implicit warning to other Arab countries (notably Syria) that he would not allow them to block the assembly of the Geneva Middle East peace conference by digging in on procedural issues. Whatever political aspect Israel raised, he said, he would ignore it.

To take refuge behind procedural excuses was a sign of frustration and hysteria but, these he claimed, were commodities that the Arabs had exported to Israel since the 1973 war. Moreover, he served notice that Egypt saw no point in holding an Arab summit conference at this stage, since there was no new element since the last one, at Rabat in October, 1974.

President Sadat showed a further disregard of traditional Arab sensibilities in making his dramatic offer to go to Jerusalem if necessary for peace talks on the very day when Israeli aircraft had killed more than 100 people in southern Lebanon. Very surprisingly, Mr Sadat did not even mention this episode in any key position and no force will be permitted to shake the faith of the Egyptian people.

In foreign affairs, Mr Sadat

had been able to make a significant contribution to the increasing vocal medium opposition, said to be financed from Saudi Arabia, promising that "no atheist will be placed in any key position and no force will be permitted to shake the faith of the Egyptian people."

In foreign affairs, Mr Sadat

Togo denies holding British mercenaries

Britain has received assurances from the Government of Togo that no British mercenaries are being held in jail there, the Foreign Office said yesterday.

The assurance was given to Mr John Brown, an official of the British High Commission in Ghana, who visited Lomé on Tuesday and yesterday.

Mr Brown was sent to make inquiries after reports that a team of foreign mercenaries, including some Britons, had landed in Togo in October and had fled to Nigeria, President Eyadema. The Foreign Office said earlier that Britain had warned President Eyadema of a plot to assassinate him.

Light-hearted Shakespeare play to appear in China

Peking, Nov 10.—A Midsummer Night's Dream will be the first play by Shakespeare to appear in translation in China's bookstores, according to informed Chinese sources. It will be the first time since the Cultural Revolution that a work by the bard will be on sale here.

There had been considerable speculation as to which play would be selected. But the light-hearted poetic fantasy of young love and magic is unlikely to raise any political eyebrows as other Shakespeare works might.

The sources were unable to say when the play would be available. China has used up much of its available newsprint on producing millions of copies of the fifth volume of the Collected Works of Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

Leading article, page 15

British nurse's trial on drug charge delayed

Bangkok, Nov 10.—Miss Rita Nightingale, a British nurse, went quietly in court here today as a hearing in her trial on charges of heroin smuggling was postponed for the second time because a defence witness did not show up.

Her lawyers and friends consoled her as she was led away after the judge postponed the hearing until Monday week. The absent witness was a room boy from the hotel in which Miss Nightingale was staying before her arrest last March. He is doing a spell in a monastery as a Buddhist monk.

Miss Nightingale, who is 23, and had been working in Hong Kong, comes from Blackburn. She has pleaded not guilty to charges of possessing 7.7 lb of heroin for export.

Janata MP accuses Delhi of hypocrisy on apartheid

From Richard Wigg
Delhi, Nov 10

A leading member of Parliament in the ruling Janata Party has accused India of adopting double standards: tolerating discrimination against "untouchables"—lower-caste Hindus—at home, while condemning South Africa's maltreatment of blacks.

Mr Ram Dhan, secretary of the Janata parliamentary party, has written a letter on the subject to Mr Desai, the Prime Minister, after attending the General Assembly of the United Nations in New York as an official member of India's delegation.

There, Mr Dhan said, India condemned in no uncertain terms recent discriminatory moves by the white South African government, leaving the rest of the world in no doubt

Not a house standing in bombed village

From Georges Herboeau

Assy, Nov 10

There is not a house standing today in this small South Lebanese village about nine miles southeast of Tyre, bombed yesterday by Israeli aircraft.

A few walls, a staircase miraculously left intact, and everywhere destitute survivors of the war stumbling among the ruins looking for their loved ones and their scraps of belongings among the rubble.

I visited the village and found the people—of hope, trapped in the midst of a war between right-wing Christians, supported by the Israelis, on one side and Palestinian leftists on the other.

Even so they express their disbelief that any "enemy" would have used such cold-blooded violence to completely destroy a village to which the military did not have access.

But their complaints, too, are against the Lebanese authorities who have left them abandoned. For two days they have been ignored by outside aid, without food, without medicines and without the equipment to cope with the ruin of their homes.

"We cannot even bury our dead because to do it we would need a bulldozer," one villager

said. Sixty-five bodies have been found but there are thought to be many more people buried—some still alive.

A man, with tear marks scarring the dirt staining his face, was hopelessly trying to shift a block of concrete. "I am certain they are still alive," he said. "I am certain he said as he set off to find his wife and two sons buried in what was once their home.

Not far away an old woman on her knees in the debris scrawled with her bare hands to find just a few of the belongings which once constituted her domestic life. A boy of about 12 was near by crying quietly; the bodies of his mother and father had been dragged from the ruins of his home.—Agence France-Presse.

Palestinian voice raised in dialogue with EEC

Civilization links to be surveyed

From Edward Mortimer

Cairo, Nov 10

Because the governments of the European Community do not recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization the Community held up for two years the opening of the "Euro-Arab dialogue" rather than agree to deal with a PLO delegation as the Arabs insisted.

The third wing of the trip, in which culture is rather curiously lumped together with Arab affairs, has attracted little or no publicity, and perhaps for that reason has been moving relatively smoothly ahead.

I discovered it by accident last week when I met Dr Derek Hopwood, of St Antony's College, Oxford, an old acquaintance. I was surprised to learn that Dr Hopwood, who is not an official but an academic, was officially representing the British Government in one of the dialogue's subcommittees.

No one had even asked him to sign the Official Secrets Act. Nor was any official holding his hand. Clearly the era of open government is upon us.

But less Dr Hopwood should get away with his station, the British Embassy sent its most bartered vehicle, with the director's door actually missing, to take him to the airport when he left on Tuesday.

Another project in hand is the establishment of a catalogue of all the institutes on each side which teach the literature or languages of the other side.

A grand symposium is being planned to be held in Hamburg next September, about the relations between European and Arab civilizations, and the Arabs look to Europe for political support in their negotiations.

tions with the United States and "personalities" are to attend from each side.

Dr Djajani told me that the Arab side had suggested holding it in a European city, in the hope of making a bigger impact on the European press and broadcasting corporations.

We have the feeling that we Arabs know much better about European civilization than Europeans know about us", he said.

This is true at the popular level, but much less so at the specialist one.

The Hamburg seminar will in fact be the second that the dialogue has organized. A smaller one, involving only 15 professors on each side, was held in Venice last March and discussed Arab literature and the teaching of Arabic in European universities.

Out of it has come a programme, with a budget, to establish new centres of Arabic teaching in Europe and to strengthen the chairs of departments of Arabic in European universities.

Another project in hand is the establishment of a catalogue of all the institutes on each side which teach the literature or languages of the other side.

A third is a comparative study of history textbooks used in secondary schools on both sides to find out what European and Arab children are taught about each other.

In brief

Muldoon search for better deal

Washington, Nov 10.—Mr Robert Muldoon, the New Zealand Prime Minister, today ended "wo days of talks with American leaders, including President Carter, which have focused largely on his Government's efforts to secure better access for New Zealand farm products.

He also discussed defence and energy questions. Asked at a press conference about his description of Mr Carter earlier this year as "nothing more than a Georgia peanut farmer", Mr Muldoon would say only that the President was a "very nice" man.

Violence inquiry

Colombo, Nov 10.—The Sri Lankan Government has appointed a one-man presidential commission to investigate recent violence involving the Tamil minority in which more than 100 people were reported to have died.

Bonington goal

Chris Bonington, the British climber, is to lead a British expedition next year to climb K2, the second highest mountain in the world, in northern Pakistan.

Hackers jailed

Moscow, Nov 10.—Two men who hijacked a Soviet airliner to Helsinki on July 10 have been jailed in Leningrad. They announced a 15-year term and Alexander Shchukin eight years.

Russian defects

Washington, Nov 10.—The State Department has confirmed the defection of the American Embassy in Venezuela last Friday of an unnamed Soviet diplomat who is now in the United States as a political refugee.

Iran nuclear deal

Teheran, Nov 10.—West Germany today signed contracts to build four nuclear power plants in Iran. The deal was completed just a week before the Shah's official visit to the United States.



Dep. London 1100 Art. New York 1335.



Dep. London 1415 Art. New York 1650.

Have you seen today's New York times?

Pan Am's people fly to New York twice daily at convenient times for onward connections.

Also, we've got the biggest fleet of 747s

in the world (you'll find one scheduled for

every transatlantic flight), the nicest bunch

of people in the business and our own

Worldport terminal at JFK Airport. You

couldn't ask for anything more, but if you

think of anything, please do.

PAN AM

Pan Am's People. World's most experienced.



Croft Distinction Tawny Port aged ten years in the wood.

THE ARTS

The Sons of Light
The Other Place
Stratford-on-Avon

Ned Chailliet

Just after *The Sons of Light* began someone behind the scenes whispered that it was a difficult play. It takes no more than the first few minutes to realize that, how difficult, and why it took David Rudkin so long to find a producer, becomes clear only as layer upon layer of symbolic complications is added to the event.

With last year's production in Newcastle upon Tyne, at the university theatre, much consideration was given to how difficult it had been to reduce the play's acts to less than four hours. Ron Daniels's production for the Royal Shakespeare Company comes in at about three hours and is still so crowded with incident that a summary is extremely difficult. The conclusion, however, is so manageable that to tell it would undermine Mr Rudkin's epic efforts.

A pastor (Edwin Richfield) arrives with his three sons on a remote, volcanic island in the north of Britain. The suspiciously named father never lets 20 years pass without the death of another person; he has buried 19 of the island's children in graves on the sabbath and had then taken them to sea where they supposedly drowned. Since that time the islanders have worn black and paid homage to a mysterious Sir Wendell, a knight of darkness himself who is never seen, but who keeps the island alive by his mining operations.

Pastor Bengry's first prayer, "Let there be light," is enough to begin a division of his support and when he chooses a seriously disturbed islander, Yescanah (Peter McEney), to be the sole bearer of the chalice at Communion, the pastor thoroughly alienates the elders and deacons. Yescanah, overwhelmed by this task, is shocked into a state of nervousness and runs away. The pastor's children break through the walls of personality that surround the island schizophrenic Child Manzand (Charlotte Cornwall), and with her friend,

ship, much to the alarm of the islanders.

All the events on the surface of the island have a compelling immediacy, an air of mystery as much due to Mr Rudkin's rich use of language as to Mr Daniels's staging. Not content with the surface, however, Mr. Rudkin plumbs the depths of the island to reveal a James Bond kingdom of zombies, men scientifically enslaved in the mines to do nothing but work, sleep, eat and defecate. The last is the most important function in Mr Rudkin's muddled mythology.

There is a specific anxiety with respect to sexual images which Mr. Rudkin uses to explain man's yearning for light for religion, for paradise above the fifth of the bowels. The religious implications are never far, but there are even more overt Freudian references to the final purgation of Child and Manzand's schizoid phantasies in a simply psychoanalytic mysticism.

In pursuit of these images, Mr. Daniels achieves some memorable moments. The first, for instance, occurs with only a dark hole in his mouth where his tongue should be. There is a rhythmic throbbing in the pits which transports the action hunching to the inside of the island, as though it were a human body. There is also a gruesome and unnecessary dwelling upon disfigurement and maimed and buried corpses, psychiatric detritus which drove the film to a standstill.

Mr. McEney's performance gives the play a dimity which speaks for the subtlety of Yescanah, a mental cripple who rises from a fear of homo-sexuality to a godlike self-consciousness. Anne Raft gives a fine spoken quality to her role as a demented deaconess, and Miss Cornwall is visibly ravaged by the multiple personalities she carries and is convincing in all of them. But though her personality comes together again and revolts into a state of nervousness and runs away. The pastor's children break through the walls of personality that surround the island schizophrenic Child Manzand (Charlotte Cornwall), and with her friend,

Just drifting in Los Angeles

Welcome to L.A. (a)

Screen-on-the-Hill
Sakota Kitty (x)
Prince Charles

Crime Busters (a)
Warner West End/
General Release Sunday



Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

Welcome to L.A. is doubly welcome to London, first because it inaugurates a new cinema that has arisen phoenix-like on the site of the old Haversham Hill Odeon (opposite Belize Park station). This attractive small cinema, with its elegant foyer and austere auditorium, is to be run by Romaine Hart who over the past eight years has made such a good job of managing Islington's Screen-on-the-Green. Secondly, because it is a remarkable movie, but like much recent work from America (Monte Hellman's pictures, for instance, which Ms. Hart has so notably championed) it isn't immediately commercial here at a time when British audiences have become astonishingly insular and resentful.

Three extraordinary films this year carry Robert Altman's name—*Three Women*, which he wrote and directed, a pair of pictures about Los Angeles that he produced, Robert Benton's splendid but formally precise orthodoxy private-eye movie *The Late Show*, and Alan Rudolph's bold directorial debut *Welcome to L.A.* Rudolph was assistant director on *The Long Goodbye*, Nashville and (what is possibly Altman's masterpiece) *California Split*, and co-scripted *Buffalo Bill and the Indians*. *Welcome to L.A.* is strong along songs composed by Nashville's musical director Richard Baskin, and virtually the whole cast and members of that informal Altman temporary company treat (Lauren Bacall). All these people and their various husbands and lovers (most memorably Harvey Keitel's braggart self-aggrandizing performance as *Chaplin's* husband) drift into one another's lives like *Nashville*. Welcome to L.A. does not invite one to feel superior to its characters or to the town they live in. Rudolph's film is in fact much more tightly structured than Altman's, and indeed a closer comparison, statistically and thematically, would be with *On the Waterfront* and its "daydreams and traffic".

At another point, and more sweepingly, *Welcome to L.A.* is set in Beverly Hills, with life and landscape the passing composite. She drifts around Los Angeles in taxi-cab, jetting down her sentimental specialist dropping into empty cinemas showing Garbo in *Camille*, the role she identifies with. But if she reminds us of the heroine of *Jean Dujardin's Play It As It Lays*, she also brings to mind another, earlier Altman exile in California, her father.

From *Welcome to L.A.* to *Goodbye, Darkness*, and the latest offering in the cycle of sex-murder movies exploiting the kinkier aspects of the Third Reich, she is set in motion by *Vivien Leigh's* *The Damned* and *Gabriel*, though their antecedents constitute an

entirely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Keith Carradine with wife Geraldine Chaplin

completely different kind of

subject matter.

Charles Hargrove reports from corners of foreign fields that are forever England

Protecting the half-million silent witnesses to the horrors of two world wars

During a recent call on the British Ambassador in Paris, my attention was drawn to a framed map standing on the mantelpiece of his study. It was a map of northern France literally peppered with red dots. "What are those?" I asked him. "They are British war cemeteries. I show the map to my French visitors to convince them that Britain's commitment to Europe does not date from 1973," he replied.

That map urged me to go and see some of those cemeteries for myself. Like many who were in the Normandy campaign of 1944, I knew the ones in that part of the country. I had dim recollections of attending, at a boy, the dedication by King Edward VIII of the great Canadian memorial at Vimy Ridge in July 1936, with M. Albert Lebrun, the President of the French Republic. I had reported 30 years later on the ceremonies marking the fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Vimy in the presence of the Duke of Edinburgh. Though April 9 was a bitterly cold day, and an icy wind blew across the ridge, dominated by the two huge stone pylons of the memorial, like a pair of arms raised to heaven.

Before their famous attack on the ridge in 1917, the men of the Canadian Corps had, according to *The Times*, "of their own initiative, marked out land, dug trenches and made all arrangements for the burial of the dead". I had caught a glimpse of the park, around the memorial, preserved as far as possible as it was after the battle, with its trenches and pits, and shell-craters, though the trees have grown again, and a mantle of grass has spread over the tortured earth.

But I did not appreciate the full extent of the appalling slaughter suffered by the British and Commonwealth armies in the First World War and permanently recorded in the rolling countryside of the

The appalling slaughter suffered by the British armies in the First World War is hard to appreciate

Churchill, as the commission's new chairman, disagreed Luryens' views of remembrance which, with Reginald Blomfield's cross of sacrifice, and the distinguishing features of British War graves in 140 countries throughout the world, "will exist in 2,000 years, and will preserve the memory of a common purpose pursued by a great nation in the remote past, and will undoubtedly excite the wonder and reverence of future generations".

A chance encounter at Delville Wood, the scene of the baptism of fire of the South African Brigade of the 9th Scottish Division in July 1916, confirmed Churchill's prediction. Three youngsters from London, collectors of war medals, were painstakingly marking the grave of an officer and a non-commissioned officer purchased at an auction. They had detailed records for each of them obtained from local newspapers or official sources, and were spending part of their holiday touring the battle-fields of northern France on similar quests.

One might have thought that with the passage of time, memories would grow dim, save for a dwindling band of relatives, and old comrades' associations. For the present generation, the Ypres Salient, Mons, "Plug-

street Wood", Passchendaele, and other battle landmarks are as remote as La Haye Sainte and Quare.

But thousands of visitors, old and young, come out on a tour of the battlefield and war cemeteries in the Somme and Flanders every year, many from as far afield as Australia, Canada and South Africa, along with a dwindling band of ancient veterans.

For the commemoration of the sixth anniversary of the Somme, last year, at the great Thiepval memorial, north of Albert, there were only 50 of them from Britain, 60 from Northern Ireland and 15 from South Africa. The memorial is the largest ever built by the British and Commonwealth countries to commemorate a battle. Designed by Luryens, on a grandiose scale, it consists of a massive base of solid rock in a towering series of arches of brick and stone to a height just under that of the Arc de Triomphe in Paris. It had to be vast to carry the names of 73,000 missing on the Somme in 1916 and 1917, who have no known grave.

Thiepval is characteristic of the care taken by the Commonwealth Graves Commission in maintaining the memorials and cemeteries of the First World War. Water and frost caused damage to the brickwork. The face of the monument was

under repair for three hundred years.

He questioned the wisdom of even considering that war graves should last for three hundred years. Winston

removed to the depth of one brick, and reconstructed with low porosity bricks, made in Lancashire, some of the most durable bricks in the world. (There were none in France of the same quality.)

Some of the memorials like Delville Wood and the Australian memorial at Villers-Bretonneux were damaged in the Second World War, and had to be repaired. Headstones have to be replaced, and cleaned regularly to remove moss and fungi, and the graves maintained. It was the deliberate intention of the War Graves Commission that the cemeteries should so far as possible be reminiscent of the quiet beauty and peace of an English garden, with a wide variety of flowers, and shrubs set out amid carefully tended lawns.

But this is very costly because of worldwide inflation and the depreciation of sterling. In 10 years the commission's expenditure has trebled, despite successful efforts to reduce staff, to economise without lowering standards. The French area office in Arras which looks after 792 cemeteries in northern France, as well as 70 memorials, employs 520 people, two thirds of them French. Fifty-one teams of gardeners, some of whom have been working more than 40 years with the commission, under a British head gardener, look after as many as 300,000烈士 after as many as

memorials. The commission maintains its own workshop where stone is dressed and cut, and headstones are carved by five French and Italian carvers. Mr Leonard Gibson, the area director, told me that machine cutting of badges and lettering on headstones was introduced two years ago with finishing by hand. Four can be produced in a day by this means. The memorial plaque library of 1,000 marbles of regimental groups.

The ground on which the cemeteries are built is "forever England" having

been given in perpetuity by France. But in more than half a century, the face of the countryside has greatly changed. Towns have spread, new roads and motorways have been built. Cemeteries once in open country are now surrounded by houses. Save in extreme cases, the graves are never moved, and their environment is preserved. Mr Gibson told me.

The dead of the First World War are not forgotten. Their resting places are admirably cared for. There is hardly a week that passes in northern France without some commemorative ceremony. To revive faltering memories as to why the cemeteries are there, the War Graves Commission has decided over the next few years to provide each cemetery and memorial with an account in English and in the local language of the campaign and battle from which the casualties arose.

King George V, who made a pilgrimage in 1922 to the first war cemeteries in France and Flanders, said at Terlincthun that he had many times asked himself "whether there can be more potent advocates of peace on earth than this massed multitude of silent witnesses to the desolation of war".

The holocaust of the First World War did not prevent the second. But, as Mr Gibson remarked, young people who visit these moving memorials cannot but be influenced by the atmosphere. They naturally lead to meditation and are a deterrent against future conflicts.

An exhibition of the work of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission is being held at the Headquarters of the Institute of British Architecture, Portland Place, W1, from November 29 to December 9. An exhibition of war memorial architecture, Silent Cities, is at the RIBA, Henz Gallery, 21 Portland Square, W1, from November 10 to December 22.

Bernard Levin

A moral victory is one thing, a real victory is another

I wrote a few weeks ago about the crucial ballot being held among members of the Civil and Public Services Association. The vote, which under the rules of the CPSA was consultative only, was on a proposal to institute a system of individual postal votes throughout the CPSA, for the election of the President, the Vice-Presidents, and the members of the National Executive Committee; hitherto, these posts have been filled by election through branch meetings, and a change to what was being proposed would ensure that unrepresentative (because sparsely attended) meetings would not be able to elect officers unsupported by the members as a whole. In other words, the CPSA is going through the very same battle as was waged for so long in the AUEW, on each stage of which I reported here. (It ended in victory for the principle of postal elections and the moderate forces have scored victory after victory in consequence.)

As in the AUEW, the forces of the left fought hard against the proposal, knowing that, since the command structure of the union should be influenced by the membership, postal elections will almost certainly deprive them of much of their power with the desolation of war".

The holocaust of the First World War did not prevent the second. But, as Mr Gibson remarked, young people who visit these moving memorials cannot but be influenced by the atmosphere. They naturally lead to meditation and are a deterrent against future conflicts.

As in the AUEW, the forces of the left fought hard against the proposal, knowing that, since the command structure of the union should be influenced by the membership, postal elections will almost certainly deprive them of much of their power with the desolation of war".

The holocaust of the First World War did not prevent the second. But, as Mr Gibson remarked, young people who visit these moving memorials cannot but be influenced by the atmosphere. They naturally lead to meditation and are a deterrent against future conflicts.

As in the AUEW, the forces of the left fought hard against the proposal, knowing that, since the command structure of the union should be influenced by the membership, postal elections will almost certainly deprive them of much of their power with the desolation of war".

The holocaust of the First World War did not prevent the second. But, as Mr Gibson remarked, young people who visit these moving memorials cannot but be influenced by the atmosphere. They naturally lead to meditation and are a deterrent against future conflicts.

As in the AUEW, the forces of the left fought hard against the proposal, knowing that, since the command structure of the union should be influenced by the membership, postal elections will almost certainly deprive them of much of their power with the desolation of war".

The holocaust of the First World War did not prevent the second. But, as Mr Gibson remarked, young people who visit these moving memorials cannot but be influenced by the atmosphere. They naturally lead to meditation and are a deterrent against future conflicts.

As in the AUEW, the forces of the left fought hard against the proposal, knowing that, since the command structure of the union should be influenced by the membership, postal elections will almost certainly deprive them of much of their power with the desolation of war".

The holocaust of the First World War did not prevent the second. But, as Mr Gibson remarked, young people who visit these moving memorials cannot but be influenced by the atmosphere. They naturally lead to meditation and are a deterrent against future conflicts.

As in the AUEW, the forces of the left fought hard against the proposal, knowing that, since the command structure of the union should be influenced by the membership, postal elections will almost certainly deprive them of much of their power with the desolation of war".

The holocaust of the First World War did not prevent the second. But, as Mr Gibson remarked, young people who visit these moving memorials cannot but be influenced by the atmosphere. They naturally lead to meditation and are a deterrent against future conflicts.

As in the AUEW, the forces of the left fought hard against the proposal, knowing that, since the command structure of the union should be influenced by the membership, postal elections will almost certainly deprive them of much of their power with the desolation of war".

The holocaust of the First World War did not prevent the second. But, as Mr Gibson remarked, young people who visit these moving memorials cannot but be influenced by the atmosphere. They naturally lead to meditation and are a deterrent against future conflicts.

As in the AUEW, the forces of the left fought hard against the proposal, knowing that, since the command structure of the union should be influenced by the membership, postal elections will almost certainly deprive them of much of their power with the desolation of war".

The holocaust of the First World War did not prevent the second. But, as Mr Gibson remarked, young people who visit these moving memorials cannot but be influenced by the atmosphere. They naturally lead to meditation and are a deterrent against future conflicts.

As in the AUEW, the forces of the left fought hard against the proposal, knowing that, since the command structure of the union should be influenced by the membership, postal elections will almost certainly deprive them of much of their power with the desolation of war".

The holocaust of the First World War did not prevent the second. But, as Mr Gibson remarked, young people who visit these moving memorials cannot but be influenced by the atmosphere. They naturally lead to meditation and are a deterrent against future conflicts.

As in the AUEW, the forces of the left fought hard against the proposal, knowing that, since the command structure of the union should be influenced by the membership, postal elections will almost certainly deprive them of much of their power with the desolation of war".

The holocaust of the First World War did not prevent the second. But, as Mr Gibson remarked, young people who visit these moving memorials cannot but be influenced by the atmosphere. They naturally lead to meditation and are a deterrent against future conflicts.

As in the AUEW, the forces of the left fought hard against the proposal, knowing that, since the command structure of the union should be influenced by the membership, postal elections will almost certainly deprive them of much of their power with the desolation of war".

The holocaust of the First World War did not prevent the second. But, as Mr Gibson remarked, young people who visit these moving memorials cannot but be influenced by the atmosphere. They naturally lead to meditation and are a deterrent against future conflicts.

As in the AUEW, the forces of the left fought hard against the proposal, knowing that, since the command structure of the union should be influenced by the membership, postal elections will almost certainly deprive them of much of their power with the desolation of war".

The holocaust of the First World War did not prevent the second. But, as Mr Gibson remarked, young people who visit these moving memorials cannot but be influenced by the atmosphere. They naturally lead to meditation and are a deterrent against future conflicts.

As in the AUEW, the forces of the left fought hard against the proposal, knowing that, since the command structure of the union should be influenced by the membership, postal elections will almost certainly deprive them of much of their power with the desolation of war".

The holocaust of the First World War did not prevent the second. But, as Mr Gibson remarked, young people who visit these moving memorials cannot but be influenced by the atmosphere. They naturally lead to meditation and are a deterrent against future conflicts.

As in the AUEW, the forces of the left fought hard against the proposal, knowing that, since the command structure of the union should be influenced by the membership, postal elections will almost certainly deprive them of much of their power with the desolation of war".

The holocaust of the First World War did not prevent the second. But, as Mr Gibson remarked, young people who visit these moving memorials cannot but be influenced by the atmosphere. They naturally lead to meditation and are a deterrent against future conflicts.

As in the AUEW, the forces of the left fought hard against the proposal, knowing that, since the command structure of the union should be influenced by the membership, postal elections will almost certainly deprive them of much of their power with the desolation of war".

The holocaust of the First World War did not prevent the second. But, as Mr Gibson remarked, young people who visit these moving memorials cannot but be influenced by the atmosphere. They naturally lead to meditation and are a deterrent against future conflicts.

As in the AUEW, the forces of the left fought hard against the proposal, knowing that, since the command structure of the union should be influenced by the membership, postal elections will almost certainly deprive them of much of their power with the desolation of war".

The holocaust of the First World War did not prevent the second. But, as Mr Gibson remarked, young people who visit these moving memorials cannot but be influenced by the atmosphere. They naturally lead to meditation and are a deterrent against future conflicts.

As in the AUEW, the forces of the left fought hard against the proposal, knowing that, since the command structure of the union should be influenced by the membership, postal elections will almost certainly deprive them of much of their power with the desolation of war".

The holocaust of the First World War did not prevent the second. But, as Mr Gibson remarked, young people who visit these moving memorials cannot but be influenced by the atmosphere. They naturally lead to meditation and are a deterrent against future conflicts.

As in the AUEW, the forces of the left fought hard against the proposal, knowing that, since the command structure of the union should be influenced by the membership, postal elections will almost certainly deprive them of much of their power with the desolation of war".

The holocaust of the First World War did not prevent the second. But, as Mr Gibson remarked, young people who visit these moving memorials cannot but be influenced by the atmosphere. They naturally lead to meditation and are a deterrent against future conflicts.

As in the AUEW, the forces of the left fought hard against the proposal, knowing that, since the command structure of the union should be influenced by the membership, postal elections will almost certainly deprive them of much of their power with the desolation of war".

The holocaust of the First World War did not prevent the second. But, as Mr Gibson remarked, young people who visit these moving memorials cannot but be influenced by the atmosphere. They naturally lead to meditation and are a deterrent against future conflicts.

As in the AUEW, the forces of the left fought hard against the proposal, knowing that, since the command structure of the union should be influenced by the membership, postal elections will almost certainly deprive them of much of their power with the desolation of war".

The holocaust of the First World War did not prevent the second. But, as Mr Gibson remarked, young people who visit these moving memorials cannot but be influenced by the atmosphere. They naturally lead to meditation and are a deterrent against future conflicts.

As in the AUEW, the forces of the left fought hard against the proposal, knowing that, since the command structure of the union should be influenced by the membership, postal elections will almost certainly deprive them of much of their power with the desolation of war".

The holocaust of the First World War did not prevent the second. But, as Mr Gibson remarked, young people who visit these moving memorials cannot but be influenced by the atmosphere. They naturally lead to meditation and are a deterrent against future conflicts.

As in the AUEW, the forces of the left fought hard against the proposal, knowing that, since the command structure of the union should be influenced by the membership, postal elections will almost certainly deprive them of much of their power with the desolation of war".

The holocaust of the First World War did not prevent the second. But, as Mr Gibson remarked, young people who visit these moving memorials cannot but be influenced by the atmosphere. They naturally lead to meditation and are a deterrent against future conflicts.

As in the AUEW, the forces of the left fought hard against the proposal, knowing that, since the command structure of the union should be influenced by the membership, postal elections will almost certainly deprive them of much of their power with the desolation of war".

The holocaust of the First World War did not prevent the second. But, as Mr Gibson remarked, young people who visit these moving memorials cannot but be influenced by the atmosphere. They naturally lead to meditation and are a deterrent against future conflicts.

As in the AUEW, the forces of the left fought hard against the proposal, knowing that, since the command structure of the union should be influenced by the membership, postal elections will almost certainly deprive them of much of their power with the desolation of war".

The holocaust of the First World War did not prevent the second. But, as Mr Gibson remarked, young people who visit these moving memorials cannot but be influenced by the atmosphere. They naturally lead to meditation and are a deterrent against future conflicts.

As in the AUEW, the forces of the left fought hard against the proposal, knowing that, since the command structure of the union should be influenced by the membership, postal elections will almost certainly deprive them of much of their power with the desolation of war".

The holocaust of the First World War did not prevent the second. But, as Mr Gibson remarked, young people who visit these moving memorials cannot but be influenced by the atmosphere. They naturally lead to meditation and are a deterrent against future conflicts.

As in the AUEW, the forces of the left fought hard against the proposal, knowing that, since the command structure of the union should be influenced by the membership, postal elections will almost certainly deprive them of much of their power with the desolation of war".

The holocaust of the First World War did not prevent the second. But, as Mr Gibson remarked, young people who visit these moving memorials cannot but be influenced by the atmosphere. They naturally lead to meditation and are a deterrent against future conflicts.

As in the AUEW, the forces of the left fought hard against the proposal, knowing that, since the command structure of the union should be influenced by the membership, postal elections will almost certainly deprive them of much of their power with the desolation of war".

The holocaust of the First World War did not prevent the second. But, as Mr Gibson remarked, young people who visit these moving memorials cannot but be influenced by the atmosphere. They naturally lead to meditation and are a deterrent against future conflicts.

As in the AUEW, the forces of the left fought hard against the proposal, knowing that, since the command structure of the union should be influenced by the membership, postal elections will almost certainly deprive them of much of their power with the desolation of war".

The holocaust of the First World War did not prevent the second. But, as Mr Gibson remarked, young people who visit these moving memorials cannot but be influenced by the atmosphere. They naturally lead to meditation and are a deterrent against future conflicts.

As in the AUEW, the forces of the left fought hard against the proposal, knowing that, since the command structure of the union should be influenced by the membership, postal elections will almost certainly deprive them of much of their power with the desolation of war".

The holocaust of the First World War did not prevent the second. But, as Mr Gibson remarked, young people who visit these moving memorials cannot but be influenced by the atmosphere. They naturally lead to meditation and are a deterrent against future conflicts.

As in the AUEW, the forces of the left fought hard against the proposal, knowing that, since the command structure of the union should be influenced by the membership, postal elections will almost certainly deprive them of much of their power with the desolation of war".

The holocaust of the First World War did not prevent the second. But, as Mr Gibson remarked, young people who visit these moving memorials cannot but be influenced by the atmosphere. They naturally lead to meditation and are a deterrent against future conflicts.

As in the AUEW, the forces of the left fought hard against the proposal, knowing that, since the command structure of the union should be influenced by the membership, postal elections will almost certainly deprive them of much of their power with the desolation of war".

The holocaust of the First World War did not prevent the second. But, as Mr Gibson remarked, young people who visit these moving memorials cannot but be influenced by the atmosphere. They naturally lead to meditation and are a deterrent against future conflicts.

As in the AUEW, the forces of the left fought hard against the proposal, knowing that, since the command structure of the union should be influenced by the membership, postal elections will almost certainly deprive them of much of their power with the desolation of war".

The holocaust of the First World War did not prevent the second. But, as Mr Gibson remarked, young people who visit these moving memorials cannot but be influenced by the atmosphere. They naturally lead to meditation and are a deterrent against future conflicts.

As in the AUEW, the forces of the left fought hard against the proposal, knowing that, since the command structure of the union should be influenced by the membership, postal elections will almost certainly deprive them of much of their power with the desolation of war".

The holocaust of the First World War did not prevent the second. But, as Mr Gibson remarked, young people who visit these moving memorials cannot but be influenced by the atmosphere. They naturally lead to meditation and are a deterrent against future conflicts.

As in the AUEW, the forces of the left fought hard against the proposal, knowing that, since the command structure of the union should be influenced by the membership, postal elections will almost certainly deprive them of much of their power with the desolation of war".

The holocaust of the First World War did not prevent the second. But, as Mr Gibson remarked, young people who visit these moving memorials cannot but be influenced by the atmosphere. They naturally lead to meditation and are a deterrent against future conflicts.

As in the AUEW, the forces of the left fought hard against the proposal, knowing that, since the command structure of the union should be influenced by the membership, postal elections will almost certainly deprive them of much of their power with the desolation of war".

The holocaust of the First World War did not prevent the second. But, as Mr Gibson remarked, young people who visit these moving memorials cannot but be influenced by the atmosphere. They naturally lead to meditation and are a deterrent against future conflicts.

As in the AUEW, the forces of the left fought hard against the proposal, knowing that, since the command structure of the union should be influenced by the membership, postal elections will almost certainly deprive them of much of their power with the desolation of war".

The holocaust of the First World War did not prevent the second. But, as Mr Gibson remarked, young people who visit these moving memorials cannot but be influenced by the atmosphere. They naturally lead to meditation and are a deterrent against future conflicts.

As in the AUEW, the forces of the left fought hard against the proposal, knowing that, since the command structure of the union should be influenced by the membership, postal elections will almost certainly deprive them of much of their power with the desolation of war".

The holocaust of the First World War did not prevent the second. But, as Mr Gibson remarked, young people who visit these moving memorials cannot but be influenced by the atmosphere. They naturally lead to meditation and are a deterrent against future conflicts.

As in the AUEW, the forces of the left fought hard against the proposal, knowing that, since the command structure of the union should be influenced by the membership, postal elections will almost certainly deprive them of much of their power with the desolation of war".

The holocaust of the First World War did not prevent the second. But, as Mr Gibson remarked, young people who visit these moving memorials cannot but be influenced by the atmosphere. They naturally lead to meditation and are a deterrent against future conflicts.

As in the AUEW, the forces of the left fought hard against the proposal, knowing that, since the command structure of the union should be influenced by the membership, postal elections will almost certainly deprive them of much of their power with the desolation of war".

The holocaust of the First World War did not prevent the second. But, as Mr Gibson remarked, young people who visit these moving memorials cannot but be influenced by the atmosphere. They naturally lead to meditation and are a deterrent against future conflicts.

As in the AUEW, the forces of the left fought hard against the proposal, knowing that, since the command structure of the union should be influenced by the membership, postal elections will almost certainly deprive them of much of their power with the desolation of war".

The holocaust of the First World War did not prevent the second. But, as Mr Gibson remarked, young people who visit these moving memorials cannot but be influenced by the atmosphere. They naturally lead to meditation and are a deterrent against future conflicts.

As in the AUEW, the forces of the left fought hard against the proposal, knowing that, since the command structure of the union should be influenced by the membership, postal elections will almost certainly deprive them of much of their power with the desolation of war".

The holocaust of the First World War did not prevent the second. But, as Mr Gibson remarked, young people who visit these moving memorials cannot but be influenced by the atmosphere. They naturally lead to meditation and are a deterrent against future conflicts.

As in the AUEW, the forces of the left fought hard against the proposal, knowing that, since the command structure of the union should be influenced by the membership, postal elections will almost certainly deprive them of much of their power with the desolation of war".

The holocaust of the First World War did not prevent the second. But, as Mr Gibson remarked, young people who visit these moving memorials cannot but be influenced by the atmosphere. They naturally lead to meditation and are a deterrent against future conflicts.

As in the

THE TIMES

New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ

Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE NORTH SEA DEBATE

This week *The Times* has been carrying a series of articles on North Sea oil and its potential effects on the British economy. The final article in the series appears today on page 21. The aim has been to contribute to the debate about how the advantages which flow from this great natural resource should best be exploited in the long-term interests of the British people as a whole. It is a debate that should be taken a step further when the Government eventually publishes its own promised discussion document on the subject before the end of the year.

It is evident that North Sea oil will rapidly and substantially affect two aspects of the economy. The current account of the balance of payments has already been transformed by the start of physical production of North Sea oil. The improvement still has far to go. It ensures the British economy of a substantial and growing current account surplus for the foreseeable future. Secondly, once the operating companies start paying taxes on their North Sea operations, in substantial quantities from 1980 onward, the fiscal position of the central government will be greatly improved. In these circumstances it will be possible to have a lower level of taxation for a given level of government expenditure; or a higher level of government spending for a given level of taxation; or some

combination of the two. This second aspect opens up a whole range of social and political issues and options, which will certainly be central to the debate about the conduct of public affairs for the next decade.

At the more narrow economic and industrial level the issues raised by the advent of North Sea oil can be gathered into two categories. First, there is the question of the rate at which the oil reserves should be used. For the next year or so the issue is largely academic, as the Government needs as much foreign exchange as it is likely to get in order to repay the national indebtedness accumulated in the 1970s. And the oil companies will be equally concerned to get returns on their large investments. As we get further into the 1980s, however, there may be an increasing conflict between a national interest in conserving oil reserves and a commercial interest in their more rapid exploitation. Aged to this will be the issue of the proportion of North Sea oil which should be refined and then further processed by the petrochemical industry in the United Kingdom. Here again there may be conflict between commercial and national interest:

Most important, however, are the questions which arise in relation to the future exchange rate of the pound. As our articles have shown economists, like politicians, are "goaded

divided by this issue. Should the pound be allowed to rise in response to the strong upward pressure on the exchange rate that is likely to continue, thus contributing to a higher standard of living and a lower rate of inflation, but making the immediate task of uncompetitive sectors of British industry substantially more difficult? Or should the authorities manage the pound's exchange rate downwards so that it more nearly reflects the falling competitiveness of the industrial economy as a whole? Under either regime, by what mechanism will the non-oil sector of the British economy be regenerated so that it can take up the strain as North Sea oil begins to run out? These are the questions on which the national debate should centre.

At this preliminary stage we would only offer one conclusion. Though for analytical purposes it may be helpful to think of the British economy in terms of the oil and the non-oil sector, in the world of money and the foreign exchanges there is no such division. It will not be possible for a country running a current account surplus of the proportions now in prospect for the United Kingdom simultaneously to push its exchange rate downwards year after year. The restoration of competitiveness or the restructuring of British industry for the 1990s will therefore have to be tackled more directly.

price competition should not be given right away.

Abandonment of their price-fixing role need not mean the demise of IATA. The organization has other useful functions, including the maintenance of safety and technical standards. It should also be allowed to act as a forum for the registration of fares in the future. It has the complicated machinery for doing so. Governments have not, and cannot have without the establishment of an expensive new bureaucracy. But IATA will have to cultivate the will to be competitive, and there was some sign of that will emerging in Madrid this week. Necessary drives for the IATA airlines had not initiated the move; it would soon have been forced on them by governments and consumers who have had more than enough of artificially high prices.

COMPETITION IN THE AIR

Amid protestations that they are not the predatory, price-fixing cartel which most people believe they are, the International Air Transport Association have this week at their annual meeting in Madrid made a significant move towards allowing the invigorating breeze of competition to blow into air fares. IATA, a consortium of 109 airlines representing eighty-five countries, receives few plaudits, but this news will be welcome to everybody who uses scheduled air services throughout the world. They can now look forward to paying less for their travel, which, in certain areas and particularly in Europe, is ludicrously over-priced.

IATA were pushed into abandoning their traditional policy of setting fares without any element of competition for one which will allow governments and individual airlines to establish competitive fares reflecting market forces. The impetus

BOTTOM TRANSLATED-INTO CHINESE

One tiny group in the Chinese population—the novelists, poets, dramatists, painters and composers whose progressive outlook had won them a respectful following in the decades before communist rule—the hangings being made by China's new leadership must bring a sense of awakening from very bad dream. "Methought was . . ." but unlike Bottom scratching his ass's ears, many of these intellectuals have for years been wearing metaphorical headgear, hats, as the Chinese term it, tagged as "bourgeois revisionist," "bad element," "counter-revolutionary" and the like. These have not simply been runs of condemnation or abuse. China's political taxonomy carry the marks of failure: some political test or distinguish those found to be out of step in some political campaign. "He is wearing a hat," it would be whispered. And that sort of restrictions, demeaning slurs, public disrepute and a message to be worked back to ordinary life by good revolutionary conduct when the "hat" will be removed.

Whether or not they were so bidden, many of these names

from the past are in favour again with the promise that their work will soon be back in print: Pa Chin, the novelist, Tsao Yu, the dramatist, Lao She, the novelist who was cruelly driven to suicide in the cultural revolution (as Lau Shaw some of his novels were familiar in English translation), Hsu Pei-hung, the artist whose prancing horses in reproduction have never lost their popularity in the west, or Chi Pa-shih, an artist whose humble origins served him for the first few years of his post-Maoist days. The spokesman of the Ministry of Culture is specific: "some western observers interpret the principle 'let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend' as 'liberalization'. This is wrong. Diversity of themes and forms does not mean bourgeois liberalization." Maybe not. But new thinking comes from liberated minds, a condition to which intellectuals in all cultures aspire. However much Chairman Mao held intellectuals in contempt those in China will now feel much more relaxed and a little more free, besides being more in touch with the world.

London Film Festival
on the Chairman of the National
Film Festivals

A propos your film critic's exciting preview of London's own festival (November 4) it bears that the coming of age of the festival next week is to pass remarked just as the silver sleeve of the birth of the National Theatre on October 24 has allowed to pass without any tribulation appropriate to the occasion. At a time when the British industry is in a state of pendency and disarray it is incomprehensible that success such as the creation of the National Film Theatre and the London Film Festival should not be duly and proudly publicized. It is unthinkable that any other art in Europe presented with similar opportunity to proclaim parable achievements would not done so.

The London Film Festival has won a considerable international reputation over the past five years and is highly regarded at home as well as abroad. Why are there no fanfares and why plans to take advantage of the deserved not to mention useful legacy which attends celebration of this kind? It can hardly be anything to do with costs and politics since it is nearly always possible to find support for imaginative enterprises. During the late 1960s when the government grant to the British Film Institute was £75,000 as against £3.5m v. all of the extensions to the BFI's work including the building of the present National Film Theatre and the London Film Festival to be, and were, financed from non-governmental sources.

One wonders whether this opportunity to commemorate a not unimportant event in the history of the British cinema has been overlooked by accident or design.

JAMES QUINN, Director, British Film Institute, 1955-64.
Chairman, National Panel for Film Festivals,
7 Tregunter Road, SW10
November 7.

composition of juries

From Mrs Shirley Kohnover

Sir, Your leader (November 3) refers to the fact that four defendants in a pornography trial were finally able to obtain an all-male jury. Perhaps the learned gentlemen of the legal profession would be interested to know that, during my 20 years on a busy city bench I found my women colleagues far less prone than the men to get hot under the collar where cases of sexual deviancy were concerned.

Yours faithfully,

SHIRLEY KONHOVER,
28th Century House,
Oakley Park,
Fifield Heath,
Abingdon,
Oxfordshire.

November 4.

Religious education

From The Headmaster of Bromsgrove School

Sir, With great respect I think my friend and colleague Mr Martin Rogers confuses teaching with indoctrination.

William Temple used to say that if you wished to know what was exercising an Oxford Common Room sixty years ago you should

visit the top form of a preparatory school today. (The lapse of two generations was to be accounted for presumably by a generation of teaching at the university and the coming to maturity of a generation of schoolteachers; in the scientific field where new truth is more easily digested the time gap is significantly shorter.)

The point of this observation is of course that the most even the best teaching can achieve is accurately to reflect in the mind of a new generation the best and most durable thinking of its predecessor. If this is the case we can expect "good" religious education to become steadily more liberal for another ten or fifteen years—and thereafter to polarize round more and more distinctly humanistic and theistic positions.

I am, Sir, yours, etc.

NICK EARLE,
Headmaster's House,
Bromsgrove School,
Worcestershire.

November 4.

Year of the mouse

From The Ambassador to Saudi Arabia

Sir, Driven to desperation by the frugal diet available in the kitchens of a modern, purposeful, Central Policy Review, Saudi-inspected Embassy mice here are becoming anthropophagous. Last night in bed I was twice bitten by a marauding mouse.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN WILTON,
HM Ambassador,
British Embassy,
Jeddah,
Saudi Arabia.
November 3.

new BBC wavelengths

From Miss Colleen Margetson

Sir, With all due respects to Mr Newby (November 8) VHF is quite useless in this area (NW London) owing to the interference of radio cabs and police cars, whereas the present medium wavelength is excellent.

We would like to believe every thing in the garden is going to be lovely, but we doubt it very much.

Many Radio 3 listeners, who can no longer afford concert and opera tickets, rely on Radio 3 for their music and just have not got the money to go out and buy elaborate new equipment.

Yours faithfully,

COLLEEN MARGETSON,
15 Hamilton Terrace, NW8.

Not a vote of confidence?

From Mr George Cunningham, MP
for Islington, South and Finsbury
(Labour)

Sir, As we approach the critical votes on the devolution bills, one hears talk of the Prime Minister deciding to make the issue one of confidence in the Government.

A vote of confidence is so called because it takes place on a motion that the House has or has not confidence in Her Majesty's Government. A vote on a specific issue like devolution cannot be made into a vote of confidence by the Prime Minister's say-so.

It would be tragic if Parliament's decision had a great constitutional measure of its importance and irreversible character were to be determined by misrepresentations about our constitutional conventions.

Since we have no constitution, there is no legal compulsion on a government to resign in any circumstances. However, it would clearly be a breach of established convention if a government failed to resign following a vote of no confidence explicitly so expressed.

The convention does not apply to any other motion.

In France the constitution permits the government to attach its authority to a specific issue and requires the Government to fall if it loses the vote. No one has ever suggested that this device should become part of our system; and it would be destructive of parliamentary democracy if it were to become.

This is not to say that a Prime Minister cannot announce, as a matter of fact, that if defeated on this or that he will hand in his resignation at Buckingham Palace the next morning. Members would judge such a statement on its merits but it would not make the vote one of confidence in the constitutional sense, nor in the sense in which the term is used in the Parliamentary Labour Party's code of conduct.

Yours faithfully,

KENNETH CORLEY.

Yewtree,
Wasdale,
Seascale,
Cumbria.

November 9.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Standing up to strikes

From Sir Kenneth Corley

Sir, Mr Cecil Gould asks (November 8) what we can do in the face of strikes. One thing would be to treat them as we try to treat all other forms of blackmail, which is to ensure that not one modicum of gain results from the use of this immoral weapon. At one time a strike was a last resort. Now it is more often an opening gambit. This fact, together with the altered structure of society, completely alters its morality.

A strike, in its modern ugly form, must win nothing. To deny it its gain will bring hardship and suffering and untold cost, but until we stand and face it we can only appear it while we watch its demands grow more and more destructive.

Yours faithfully,

MONTAGUE EYDEN.

The Stable Flat,
Oxford Court,
Near Sevenoaks,
Kent.

November 9.

Setting differentials

From Professor Elliott Jaques

Sir, May I be permitted a brief postscript to my letter of October 27 and the ensuing correspondence?

The support from Sir Anthony Bowby, Lord Brown, Mr Jack Lee and others for some form of permanent institution to deal with differentials is gratifying. But where are the official voices? Surely it is realized that it is a matter of fact, and not a matter of political debate, that the central problem of incomes policy is the fight over differentials, not the permanent arrangement. That battle is now joined! No amount of false productivity deal offers will lessen the internecine warfare which is rearing at the nation.

The silence on the differentials issue from the Government, the Opposition, the CBI, the TUC, the economic advisers is disengaging. Not only is there no demand for a permanent arrangement, but there is no demand for a strike weapon.

Now the members of the Electricity Board or the Coal Board will not be made bankrupt and the power workers are not (like my pensioners 40 years ago) on the near starvation line.

The burden falls on the consumers who suffer inconvenience and hardship, even danger to life and limb, in order to grant or withhold what the workers demand.

Obviously the strike weapon is as barbarous as the duel—one of the cherished "rights" of free men—and

should be equally banned by law.

It should not be, it must not be, beyond the wit of man to devise rules and special courts whereby these claims for money—like claims for debt or damages—can be justly settled.

If the workers' claims are as righteous as they make out, they should have nothing to fear.

Yours faithfully,

ELLIOTT JAQUES.

Brunei University,
Wye,
Institute of Organisation and Social Studies,
School of Social Sciences,
Kingston Lane,
Uxbridge,
Middlesex.

November 9.

Mapping buried history

From the Director General of the Ordnance Survey

Sir, We would like to correct some impressions which may have arisen from your article on the Ordnance Survey's archaeological activity (*The Times*, October 25) and which are reflected in subsequent correspondence.

There is no intention either to disband the Ordnance Survey's Archaeological Branch or to discontinue publication of the Ordnance Survey Period Maps. As in the past, Ordnance Survey large and small scale topographic maps will depict appropriate archaeological details. The Ordnance Survey will also continue to maintain the national non-interventive record of antiquities.

With regard to period maps, you must be aware that the Ordnance Survey is now required to work towards ensuring that any small scale map publications are up-to-date. This will continue as long as there is a demand for them, and provided that the costs of new publications, or revision of existing ones, are reasonably justified by anticipated revenue, these will be prepared and published.

Two changes are to be made. The OS will, in future, obtain archaeological information from local professionals, archaeologists, surveyors, historians, etc., in England, Scotland and Wales. The Survey will continue to co-operate with the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, which have been under discussion since 1974, will be fully effective by early 1979 when Ordnance Survey's own programme for the extraction of information from already published sources is likely to be complete. Since the OS does not employ archaeologists we hope that our adoption of these arrangements will not detract from the reliability of archaeological classification and we believe everyone here that we can rely on the co-operation of the archaeological profession to ensure success.

The second change concerns the deployment of some topographic surveyors who have hitherto been concerned solely with mapping of visible antiquities. For reasons of economy and good management these surveyors will in future be deployed more locally under the direction of the appropriate OS regional controller, and will not be restricted to the mapping of archaeological details. Antiquities will continue to be mapped, according to the authoritative information which is provided by local sources, and if special expertise is required in particular cases, then this will be available.

Yours faithfully,

WALTER SMITH,
Director General,
Ordnance Survey,
Romsey Road,
Hampshire,
Southampton.

November 9.

Sculptured elms

From Mr John Whitney

Sir, I was fascinated by Ian Hunter's suggestion (October 10) that diseased elm trees standing in the parks should be left in an upright position and offered to trained sculptors to work upon.

For some good to come out of the arboreal disaster of the century seems to me to be quite admirable and as an amateur sculptor myself I would like to start the ball rolling by offering the backlog of this radio company to sponsor such a scheme in London parks.

Naturally, the relevant park authorities would want to choose the most suitable trees but we would be prepared not only to arouse public interest in the scheme but to put our heads in our pockets to help to turn these eyesores into something of beauty.

The opportunities for seeing artists and craftsmen at work are rare and I believe that the imagination of London would be caught by Mr Hunter's scheme.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN WHITNEY,
Managing Director,
Capitol Radio Limited,
Boston Tower, NW1.

<p

Stock Exchange Prices

Further Progress

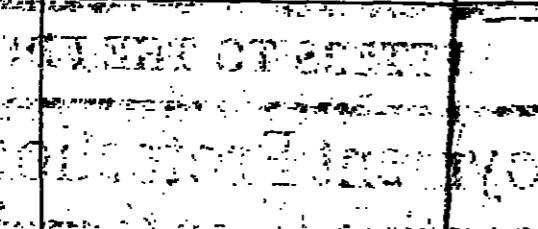
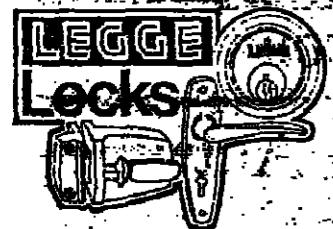
ACCOUNT DAYS : Dealings Began, Oct 31. Dealings End, Nov 11. 5 Contango Day, Nov 11. Settlement Day, Nov 22

5 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

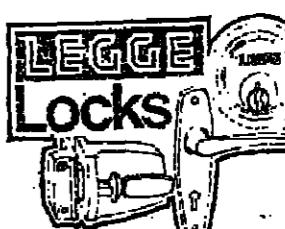
**Weatherall
Green & Smith**

Chartered Surveyors Estate Agents
London Leeds Paris Nice Frankfurt

1977/78 High Low Stock	Int. Gross Price/Cash price % P/E	1977/78 High Low Company	Gross Div. Yld.	1977/78 High Low Company	Gross Div. Yld.								
BRITISH FUNDS													
101/2 5% Trust 49 1977/78 100%	4.000 4.000	A - B	Crossley Ridge	18 7.8 0.0	34 Ladies Pride	15 6.4 0.1	81 Reddick	21 2.8 0.0	121 Electra Inv.	16 0.0 0.0	1977/78 High Low Company	1977/78 High Low Price/Cash price % P/E	
101/2 5% Trust 49 1977/78 100%	4.000 4.000	AA Electronic	10 7.8 0.2	35 Ladedge	15 6.4 0.1	82 Redfearn	21 2.8 0.0	122 Emission	16 0.0 0.0	1977/78 High Low Company	1977/78 High Low Price/Cash price % P/E		
101/2 5% Trust 49 1977/78 100%	4.000 4.000	AC Cars	10 7.8 0.2	36 Lanchester	15 6.4 0.1	83 Redgrave Int.	21 2.8 0.0	123 Gopak D & M Grp.	16 0.0 0.0	1977/78 High Low Company	1977/78 High Low Price/Cash price % P/E		
101/2 5% Trust 49 1977/78 100%	4.000 4.000	AGB Research	10 7.8 0.2	37 Larkspur Ltd	15 6.4 0.1	84 Redgrove & K.	21 2.8 0.0	124 Resolute	16 0.0 0.0	1977/78 High Low Company	1977/78 High Low Price/Cash price % P/E		
101/2 5% Trust 49 1977/78 100%	4.000 4.000	Alcan Corp	10 7.8 0.2	38 Larwood Co.	15 6.4 0.1	85 Reveson Shires	21 2.8 0.0	125 Royce & Scott	16 0.0 0.0	1977/78 High Low Company	1977/78 High Low Price/Cash price % P/E		
101/2 5% Trust 49 1977/78 100%	4.000 4.000	Alcan Corp	10 7.8 0.2	39 Lastar Int.	15 6.4 0.1	86 Revlon Shires	21 2.8 0.0	126 Royal Ware	16 0.0 0.0	1977/78 High Low Company	1977/78 High Low Price/Cash price % P/E		
101/2 5% Trust 49 1977/78 100%	4.000 4.000	Alcan Corp	10 7.8 0.2	40 Lawton C. & W.	15 6.4 0.1	87 Rixons	21 2.8 0.0	127 Royal Ware	16 0.0 0.0	1977/78 High Low Company	1977/78 High Low Price/Cash price % P/E		
101/2 5% Trust 49 1977/78 100%	4.000 4.000	Alcan Corp	10 7.8 0.2	41 Lawton C. & W.	15 6.4 0.1	88 Rixons	21 2.8 0.0	128 Royal Ware	16 0.0 0.0	1977/78 High Low Company	1977/78 High Low Price/Cash price % P/E		
101/2 5% Trust 49 1977/78 100%	4.000 4.000	Alcan Corp	10 7.8 0.2	42 Lawton C. & W.	15 6.4 0.1	89 Rixons	21 2.8 0.0	129 Royal Ware	16 0.0 0.0	1977/78 High Low Company	1977/78 High Low Price/Cash price % P/E		
101/2 5% Trust 49 1977/78 100%	4.000 4.000	Alcan Corp	10 7.8 0.2	43 Lawton C. & W.	15 6.4 0.1	90 Rixons	21 2.8 0.0	130 Royal Ware	16 0.0 0.0	1977/78 High Low Company	1977/78 High Low Price/Cash price % P/E		
101/2 5% Trust 49 1977/78 100%	4.000 4.000	Alcan Corp	10 7.8 0.2	44 Lawton C. & W.	15 6.4 0.1	91 Rixons	21 2.8 0.0	131 Royal Ware	16 0.0 0.0	1977/78 High Low Company	1977/78 High Low Price/Cash price % P/E		
101/2 5% Trust 49 1977/78 100%	4.000 4.000	Alcan Corp	10 7.8 0.2	45 Lawton C. & W.	15 6.4 0.1	92 Rixons	21 2.8 0.0	132 Royal Ware	16 0.0 0.0	1977/78 High Low Company	1977/78 High Low Price/Cash price % P/E		
101/2 5% Trust 49 1977/78 100%	4.000 4.000	Alcan Corp	10 7.8 0.2	46 Lawton C. & W.	15 6.4 0.1	93 Rixons	21 2.8 0.0	133 Royal Ware	16 0.0 0.0	1977/78 High Low Company	1977/78 High Low Price/Cash price % P/E		
101/2 5% Trust 49 1977/78 100%	4.000 4.000	Alcan Corp	10 7.8 0.2	47 Lawton C. & W.	15 6.4 0.1	94 Rixons	21 2.8 0.0	134 Royal Ware	16 0.0 0.0	1977/78 High Low Company	1977/78 High Low Price/Cash price % P/E		
101/2 5% Trust 49 1977/78 100%	4.000 4.000	Alcan Corp	10 7.8 0.2	48 Lawton C. & W.	15 6.4 0.1	95 Rixons	21 2.8 0.0	135 Royal Ware	16 0.0 0.0	1977/78 High Low Company	1977/78 High Low Price/Cash price % P/E		
101/2 5% Trust 49 1977/78 100%	4.000 4.000	Alcan Corp	10 7.8 0.2	49 Lawton C. & W.	15 6.4 0.1	96 Rixons	21 2.8 0.0	136 Royal Ware	16 0.0 0.0	1977/78 High Low Company	1977/78 High Low Price/Cash price % P/E		
101/2 5% Trust 49 1977/78 100%	4.000 4.000	Alcan Corp	10 7.8 0.2	50 Lawton C. & W.	15 6.4 0.1	97 Rixons	21 2.8 0.0	137 Royal Ware	16 0.0 0.0	1977/78 High Low Company	1977/78 High Low Price/Cash price % P/E		
101/2 5% Trust 49 1977/78 100%	4.000 4.000	Alcan Corp	10 7.8 0.2	51 Lawton C. & W.	15 6.4 0.1	98 Rixons	21 2.8 0.0	138 Royal Ware	16 0.0 0.0	1977/78 High Low Company	1977/78 High Low Price/Cash price % P/E		
101/2 5% Trust 49 1977/78 100%	4.000 4.000	Alcan Corp	10 7.8 0.2	52 Lawton C. & W.	15 6.4 0.1	99 Rixons	21 2.8 0.0	139 Royal Ware	16 0.0 0.0	1977/78 High Low Company	1977/78 High Low Price/Cash price % P/E		
101/2 5% Trust 49 1977/78 100%	4.000 4.000	Alcan Corp	10 7.8 0.2	53 Lawton C. & W.	15 6.4 0.1	100 Rixons	21 2.8 0.0	140 Royal Ware	16 0.0 0.0	1977/78 High Low Company	1977/78 High Low Price/Cash price % P/E		
101/2 5% Trust 49 1977/78 100%	4.000 4.000	Alcan Corp	10 7.8 0.2	54 Lawton C. & W.	15 6.4 0.1	101 Rixons	21 2.8 0.0	141 Royal Ware	16 0.0 0.0	1977/78 High Low Company	1977/78 High Low Price/Cash price % P/E		
101/2 5% Trust 49 1977/78 100%	4.000 4.000	Alcan Corp	10 7.8 0.2	55 Lawton C. & W.	15 6.4 0.1	102 Rixons	21 2.8 0.0	142 Royal Ware	16 0.0 0.0	1977/78 High Low Company	1977/78 High Low Price/Cash price % P/E		
101/2 5% Trust 49 1977/78 100%	4.000 4.000	Alcan Corp	10 7.8 0.2	56 Lawton C. & W.	15 6.4 0.1	103 Rixons	21 2.8 0.0	143 Royal Ware	16 0.0 0.0	1977/78 High Low Company	1977/78 High Low Price/Cash price % P/E		
101/2 5% Trust 49 1977/78 100%	4.000 4.000	Alcan Corp	10 7.8 0.2	57 Lawton C. & W.	15 6.4 0.1	104 Rixons	21 2.8 0.0	144 Royal Ware	16 0.0 0.0	1977/78 High Low Company	1977/78 High Low Price/Cash price % P/E		
101/2 5% Trust 49 1977/78 100%	4.000 4.000	Alcan Corp	10 7.8 0.2	58 Lawton C. & W.	15 6.4 0.1	105 Rixons	21 2.8 0.0	145 Royal Ware	16 0.0 0.0	1977/78 High Low Company	1977/78 High Low Price/Cash price % P/E		
101/2 5% Trust 49 1977/78 100%	4.000 4.000	Alcan Corp	10 7.8 0.2	59 Lawton C. & W.	15 6.4 0.1	106 Rixons	21 2.8 0.0	146 Royal Ware	16 0.0 0.0	1977/78 High Low Company	1977/78 High Low Price/Cash price % P/E		
101/2 5% Trust 49 1977/78 100%	4.000 4.000	Alcan Corp	10 7.8 0.2	60 Lawton C. & W.	15 6.4 0.1	107 Rixons	21 2.8 0.0	147 Royal Ware	16 0.0 0.0	1977/78 High Low Company	1977/78 High Low Price/Cash price % P/E		
101/2 5% Trust 49 1977/78 100%	4.000 4.000	Alcan Corp	10 7.8 0.2	61 Lawton C. & W.	15 6.4 0.1	108 Rixons	21 2.8 0.0	148 Royal Ware	16 0.0 0.0	1977/78 High Low Company	1977/78 High Low Price/Cash price % P/E		
101/2 5% Trust 49 1977/78 100%	4.000 4.000	Alcan Corp	10 7.8 0.2	62 Lawton C. & W.	15 6.4 0.1	109 Rixons	21 2.8 0.0	149 Royal Ware	16 0.0 0.0	1977/78 High Low Company	1977/78 High Low Price/Cash price % P/E		
101/2 5% Trust 49 1977/78 100%	4.000 4.000	Alcan Corp	10 7.8 0.2	63 Lawton C. & W.	15 6.4 0.1	110 Rixons	21 2.8 0.0	150 Royal Ware	16 0.0 0.0	1977/78 High Low Company	1977/78 High Low Price/Cash price % P/E		
101/2 5% Trust 49 1977/78 100%	4.000 4.000	Alcan Corp	10 7.8 0.2	64 Lawton C. & W.	15 6.4 0.1	111 Rixons	21 2.8 0.0	151 Royal Ware	16 0.0 0.0	1977/78 High Low Company	1977/78 High Low Price/Cash price % P/E		
101/2 5% Trust 49 1977/78 100%	4.000 4.000	Alcan Corp	10 7.8 0.2	65 Lawton C. & W.	15 6.4 0.1	112 Rixons	21 2.8 0.0	152 Royal Ware	16 0.0 0.0	1977/78 High Low Company	1977/78 High Low Price/Cash price % P/E		
101/2 5% Trust 49 1977/78 100%	4.000 4.000	Alcan Corp	10 7.8 0.2	66 Lawton C. & W.	15 6.4 0.1	113 Rixons	21 2.8 0.0	153 Royal Ware	16 0.0 0.0	1977/78 High Low Company	1977/78 High Low Price/Cash price % P/E		
101/2 5% Trust 49 1977/78 100%	4.000 4.000	Alcan Corp	10 7.8 0.2	67 Lawton C. & W.	15 6.4 0.1	114 Rixons	21 2.8 0.0	154 Royal Ware	16 0.0 0.0	1977/78 High Low Company	1977/78 High Low Price/Cash price % P/E		
101/2 5% Trust 49 1977/78 100%	4.000 4.000	Alcan Corp	10 7.8 0.2	68 Lawton C. & W.	15 6.4 0.1	115 Rixons	21 2.8						



THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS



BSC proposes to give profitable works bigger share of orders

By Paul Rousledge
Labour Editor

The British Steel Corporation yesterday opened the bidding on cost economies with proposals to shift the diminished order book to "possible works and give" generous compensation" to workers facing redundancy because of the worldwide steel recession.

These proposals were presented by Mr Bob Scholey chief executive of the BSC, to the steel industry committee in the second round of talks on the state industry's cost crisis. Union leaders rejected the first option, but promised to consider the second.

Mr Bill Sirs, chairman of the steel committee and general secretary of the industry's largest union, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation said British Steel's plan to give preferential loading no low-cost plants was unacceptable because it would hasten the demise of works rendered unprofitable by present lack of orders.

But the executives of the steel unions are to consider negotiations on "generous compensation" offered by the BSC or 14,000 workers employed at its 12 so-called Beswick plants set aside by the Government.

The BSC executives is to meet next week end on Monday Mr Scholey will face the collective wrath of the union's lay leadership in an unprecedented

exercise in industrial relations. He has accepted an invitation to explain BSC policies.

Steel union leaders were supposed to have brought to yesterday's talks their own measures for cost savings; but in view of the very short time that had elapsed since the first round of discussions last Friday, British Steel did not sectionally discuss its substantive committee.

The BSC is not taking figures of manpower reduction at this stage, preferring to proceed by consent with the unions.

The corporation remembers its unsuccessful effort to reduce the labour force by 22,000 early in 1976. This ended in a compromise formula that led to a reduction of only about 2,000 jobs which disappeared through natural wastage.

Edmund Tizard writes: Out-

put at the United Kingdom's public and private sector steelworks slumped again last month to a weekly average of 404,200 tonnes, a drop of 8.5 per cent from the September average and almost 12 per cent lower than in October last year.

In a joint statement, the British Steel Corporation and the British Independent Steel Producers' Association said production generally continued to reflect the very low level of demand for steel products both at home and abroad.

The figures also reflect the impact on steelworks of the recent British Oxygen dispute.

Accounting indemnity cover difficulties

By Nicholas Hirst
Publication of the Cross report is focusing attention on the increasing cost and difficulty the accountancy profession having in obtaining adequate indemnity insurance against risks of negligence.

Although the problem is not acute, the forming of a tribunal on the basis suggested by Lord Cross in his report on the three main United Kingdom codes of disciplinary procedures will cause increasing concern.

Premises losses have been going up quickly for international firms in the past couple of years, and further increases could spur a lobby to ask the government to limit liability for errors.

But many accountants would strongly object to any tinkering with the unlimited liability clause of partnerships, and is difficult to see the Department of Trade agreeing to any such reform even as part of a wholesale revision of Company Law as it applies to auditors.

With Cross having reported to tell us that the profession, and Mr Dell, the Minister of Trade, on regulation will not reverse, but it is impossible say what the outcome might be.

But if any solution along the lines of a tribunal which would look at cases of professional conduct is decided on, either such a tribunal is appointed by Government or by the profession, the incidence of negligence claims, which is already growing, will increase further.

Peter Warwick, Mitchell con-

firmed that premiums had been increasing, but there were no real problems in finding cover.

Touché Rose said it was becoming more difficult to get the amount of cover required, and that premiums had been going up regardless of their own claims experience.

Cooper & Lybrand also confirmed that cover was more difficult to obtain for certain amounts, and that premiums were rising strongly.

For small and medium-sized United Kingdom firms, the difficulties are not as intense. The English Institute of Chartered Accountants runs a scheme through insurance brokers, C. D. Bowring, which was set up in 1971. Premiums there are not, according to Bowring, going up.

Figures are not out in Lloyd's and the composite indemnity market, and although a major disaster in another part of the professional indemnity market such as a claim against an engineering consultancy could have an effect, its repercussions would be more limited than on the international firms.

Here Minet is the leading broker. They explain that after being fairly stable in the early part of the decade, premium growth slowed in 1975 and 1976, while inflation was rapidly deteriorating losses in the class of business, and overall shrinking of the professional indemnity market.

Claims have increased both in frequency and size and underwriters have been forced to increase rates and increase the proportion of risk met by the profession itself.

Further sterling VAT refund on company petrol

A second Eurobond issue nominated in sterling is expected to be launched shortly in an enthusiastic reception for a £12m 12-year Eurobond issue of the Europa Coal and Steel Community bearing 10% interest.

The new issue is expected to £25m seven-year note issue. Tidal Marine, a United Kingdom affiliate of Cie Francaise Petroles. It is thought that issue will be launched with 15 per cent coupon rate.

Mr Robert McCrindle, Conservative MP for Brentwood and Ongar, whose question prompted the statement, said it remained to be seen whether legislation on gifts exceeding £10 in value, operative from January, would bring such petrol back into the VAT net.

Companies can reclaim VAT added to paid after last February 3 on petrol supplied to employees for either company or privately-owned cars, whether the petrol was for business or private use.

This was stated in the Commons yesterday by Mr Denis Davies, Minister of State at the Treasury, and follows a successful tribunal appeal against VAT assessments on such petrol.

Mr Robert McCrindle, Conservative MP for Brentwood and Ongar, whose question prompted the statement, said it remained to be seen whether legislation on gifts exceeding £10 in value, operative from January, would bring such petrol back into the VAT net.

He did note, however, that he saw the new Fed-money growth targets as "more predictions" and that in reality the Fed could not actually slow the growth of M2 and M3 without also slowing the growth of M1.

Improved management of dollar urged

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Nov. 10

Mr Robert Roosa, who is now widely viewed as a possible successor to Dr Arthur Burns as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, called today for improved management of the dollar's exchange rate.

He also sharply criticized the Carter Administration for "aggressive and abusive" attitudes toward business, which was affecting general confidence and thus having an effect on weakening the dollar.

Mr Roosa, a partner in the Brown Brothers Harriman investment bank and who has held top positions at the Treasury and the Fed, told the Senate Banking Committee that money does not manage itself and that the United States must get over its fetish of benign neglect with regard to business or private use.

He proposed that the best means of increasing international monetary stability would be through much closer cooperation between the finance ministers and the central bankers of the United States, Japan and West Germany, with the aim of establishing target zones for the related exchange rates of the dollar, the yen and the Deutsche mark.

Mr Roosa stressed that to stabilize the dollar there was no alternative to devising means of strengthening the economy to promote more business investment. To achieve this it was vital that there should be a deeper understanding and greater confidence between business and government.

Mr Roosa, who may have reduced his chances of becoming the next head of the Fed by directly criticizing President Carter's recent complaints about the speed of the nation's oil companies, was reticent in criticizing the Fed.

He did note, however, that he saw the new Fed-money growth targets as "more predictions" and that in reality the Fed could not actually slow the growth of M2 and M3 without also slowing the growth of M1.

Wall St jumps 14 points Heavy dealing on Wall Street yesterday saw nearly 32 million shares traded. The Dow Jones industrial average jumped by 14.2 points to close at \$32.55. An hour earlier the market felt the Fed had finished its recent credit tightening and that interest rates were levelling off.

Rises

Aerojet & Ssn

Alcoa

Amoco

Armco

Avon

Bell & Howell

Bell Telephone

Bell & Howell

Hessische Landesbank gains on sales of property

From Peter Norman

Bonn, Nov 10

Hessische Landesbank Girozentrale, which by the end of last year had made provision for losses totalling more than DM2,000m (about £714m) as a result of speculative investments in the years up to the end of 1974, is beginning to have success in turning one of its old problem sectors, its property holdings, into cash.

Dr Herbert Krammerzak, the board member responsible for the bank's property activities, said in Frankfurt that the Hessische Landesbank had realised DM550m in property sales in the first nine months of this year.

As the proceeds amounted to some DM550m more than the book value of the property, the bank had extraordinary gains on the transactions.

Hessische Landesbank was financially restructured at the beginning of this year when its two guarantors, the State of Hesse and the Hesse State Savings Bank Association, provided about DM2,000m to put the bank back on a sound basis.

At that time the book value of its property holdings was written down from DM2,400m to DM1,000m and the bank set itself a four-year period in which to realize these assets.

Property has also been let to yield a net DM25m a year, so that the bank claims that it has already realized about DM550m of the DM1,000m target set for the four-year period to the end of 1980.

Dr Krammerzak said the bank did not expect to have to book any more losses on its property holdings.

Instead he held out the hope that it would make further extraordinary gains. These could eventually reduce the DM1,400m write off made on its property investments at the beginning of this year.

Gatt talks nearing crucial point, EEC leader says

From Frank Vogl

Washington, Nov 10

Between now and the end of January will decide whether the international trade liberalization negotiations will succeed or fail, whether there will be peace or war in world trade, according to Herr Wilhelm Haferkamp, the European Commission's vice-president.

A speech prepared for delivery in New York last night he said that the negotiations in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade were reaching a crucial point just as the

8,000 idle at Halewood and output disrupted at Vauxhall and Leyland

By Edward Townsend

Almost 8,000 workers at Ford's car assembly plant at Halewood near Liverpool were laid off or on strike yesterday while the other Merseyside motor plants of Vauxhall and Leyland Cars continued to be disrupted by labour problems.

At Halewood, 4,000 workers were laid off because of a dispute which developed overnight when painters stopped work over a pay dispute and said they would not return to work until next Monday.

This followed a lay-off on Tuesday of 3,500 workers in the body and assembly areas, stopping all day shift production of Escort car and van series. This was caused by a walkout by paintshop workers in sympathy with a colleague dismissed for allegedly assaulting a foreman.

Meeting today of 800 skilled men at Vauxhall's Elles-

mere Pore plant will reply to the company's offer of a 3.5 per cent payment for craft differentials. At the company's Luton and Dunstable plants 3,000 men have already accepted but Vauxhall said it would not recall the 14,000 other workers laid off there or the 6,000 at Ellesmere Port until the result of today's vote was known.

A further 3,900 are laid off at Triumph Speke and Triumph Meriden, the result of a plan to page by 1,500 Spokes workers over a productivity dispute. Production of the TR7 sports car and Dolomite range has been halted.

At Cowley, 2,000 workers laid off from Leyland's car factories have been told to return now to the dispute at Smiths Industries plant at Cricklewood has been settled.

Some 3,000 Goodyear workers were laid off in Wolverhampton

yesterday bringing tyre production to a standstill because of a strike by 270 men, members of the transport and General Workers' Union, who are demanding a pay rise.

Tires were continuing yesterday to end a work to rule by about 9,000 Lucas workers at the company's 14 automotive components plants in support of a pay claim while a further threat to the motor industry comes from GKN Sankey's Ellesmere Port factory, which workers whose electricians are on strike.

Japanese car firms have pledged a large cut-back in their British sales to keep to their "gentleman's agreement" with British traders. They have promised that their final United Kingdom market share this year will be very close to the 9.4 per cent of 1976. Their share of the market this year has already reached 10.9 per cent.

Hitachi plant safeguards advocated by Bow Group

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

The planned Hitachi assembly factory at Washington, near Newcastle upon Tyne, for producing colour television sets should be allowed to go ahead but with strong safeguards.

This is the conclusion—partly based on arguments against trade protectionism—announced yesterday by the Bow Group's industry standing committee, chaired by Mr Peter Walker, Conservative MP for Worcester.

But the Tory committee fears the possibility of a serious threat to the long-term survival of the British television set-making industry. Mullard, the only British tube maker, could be undermined and eventually destroyed, the committee also says.

Hitachi's production in the United Kingdom might then in the main be at the expense of, instead of incremental to, that

of British manufacturers. Jobs created by Hitachi—possibly 1,000 taking into account consequential effects—would be counteracted by a reduction in jobs elsewhere in the industry.

There could also be a net loss of jobs within the set-making industry.

But the committee points out that the EEC is clearly the next major target for the Japanese in consumer electronics, and if they are not allowed into Britain then they would presumably locate in the next-best domestic market of Western Germany.

The committee suggests that safeguards in a government agreement to allow Hitachi to locate in Britain should specify percentages of overseas sales and the percentage of sourcing of components from British sources.

* Japanese Investment & Trade Protection? Bow Publications, 40p.

Investment in chemicals rises

The United Kingdom chemical industry is continuing to expand. Last year's investment was 18 per cent up on 1975, and this year the industry plans to spend about £900m on new and improved plant, 32 per cent more than last year.

Mr Stuart Woodhouse, president of the Chemical Industries Association, confirmed this yesterday.

Although cash expenditure on some new projects might slip back because of delays in a multi-million pound merchant shipping package. However, the Nigerian order was eventually split between yards in Yugoslavia and South Korea.

British shipyard tenders for Nigerian frigate

From Peter Hill
Lagos, Nov 10

Nigeria's federal military government is planning to expand the country's navy and contracts could benefit Britain's warship building industry.

British Shipbuilders, the state corporation, has been told of the Nigerian plans and a senior executive of Yarrow (Shipbuilders) on the Upper Clyde has been in Lagos to talk on the Nigerian requirements.

No final decisions have yet been taken but it is understood that Nigeria is interested in purchasing either a frigate or further corvettes.

According to sources here Yarrow has submitted a tender for a frigate with an estimated cost of some £40m.

Whatever class of vessel is selected, competition for the work will be keen. West Germany and Holland are likely to be among the bidders for the contract with the possibility of Italy and France too.

Nigeria's navy, with a total manpower strength of about 5,000, has one frigate which has recently returned from a refit in Holland. The navy also operates two corvettes and two others are under construction at Vosper Thornycroft's yard on the south coast.

Earlier this year a consortium formed between Sunderland Shipbuilders and Swan Hunter Shipbuilders, coordinated by the state corporation, was short-listed by Nigeria's state-owned shipping line in negotiations for a multi-million pound merchant shipping package.

However, the Nigerian order was eventually split between yards in Yugoslavia and South Korea.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

MINISTRY FOR LIGHT INDUSTRY

SOCIETE NATIONALE DES INDUSTRIES DES

PEAUX ET CUIRS

SONIPEC

INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO TENDER

NOTICE OF EXTENSION

Societe Nationale des Industries des Peaux et Cuirs, Sonipec wishes to inform companies interested in submitting tenders in connection with the turnkey construction of a factory to produce shoes of natural and synthetic leather at Frenda (Wilaya of Tiziaret) that the final date for receipt of bids initially fixed for 20 November, 1977, has been extended to 15 December, 1977.

For further information or copies of the tender specification, please apply to Sonipec, Direction des Etudes, 100 Rue de Tripoli, Hussein-Dey, Algiers.

COMPANY NOTICES

CANADIAN OVERSEAS PACKAGING COMPANY LIMITED

Incorporated under the laws of

Alberta, Canada. J. M. K. Klemm, President.

NOTICE OF THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

We give notice that the Sixteenth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Canadian Overseas Packaging Company Limited will be held at 7th Floor Suite 500, 249 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario, New Brunswick, Canada, on Wednesday the twentieth day of December, 1977, at 10.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the annual report of the Directors for the year ended June 30, 1977, and for determining the audited accounts of the Company for the year ended June 30, 1977, and for determining the remuneration of the Directors for the year ended June 30, 1977.

It is intended that the annual general meeting will be held at the same place and at the same time as the meeting of the shareholders of the Company.

The Directors have fixed December 19, 1977, as the date for determining the shareholders who will be entitled to vote at the annual general meeting.

By Order of the Board.

S. G. BAUER, Secretary.

November 11, 1977.

Head Office Mailing Address:

P.O. Box 1200, Postal Station A, 249 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5C 1B2.

Canadian Overseas Packaging Company Limited.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Real growth from a healthy Boots

ike Marks & Spencer, which turned in an 18 per cent volume gain on non food items in its first half, Boots has been able to achieve real growth in United Kingdom retailing of around 2½ per cent in the six months to September. This alone should be enough to overcome the market's nervous initial response to yesterday's figures, particularly as profits are 26.4 per cent ahead at £47.6m despite "intense price competition" in retailing which has tended to keep the pressure on gross margins.

Retailing aside, Boots' expanding industrial pharmaceuticals and agrochemicals business is clearly going well, though recent acquisitions in the United States, Germany and Canada are not included at this stage. What is clear too is that Boots is presenting a conservative picture at this stage—terting has been taken at £1.65, for example.

So there is no reason for the market to fret its expectations for the year. Profits could well be around £120m, for earnings around 16p, and while a yield of under 10 per cent and a p/e ratio of 14 at 224p underline the premium status there is no reason to think that it is not justified on a near year view of likely consumer spending trends and the benefits arising from store modernization which are now being pushed through.

V. H. Smith

A Jubilee bonus

he Silver Jubilee and a poor summer ushered volume at W. H. Smith up by 5.7 per cent in magazines and 2.1 per cent in periodicals. Combined with a strong wholesale performance due to higher cover rates and reasonable wage costs, this pushed pretax profits for the eight months to October 1 up by 43 per cent to £4.6m.

Stripping out profits on property sales leaves underlying growth of 35 per cent, which compares well with other retail results recently. Christmas prospects look good; certainly the first marginal effects of x-holidays and higher wages would suggest the chain will benefit more than last year when pre-Budget buying put the emphasis on consumer durables.

On the longer view, floorspace has increased modestly by 5 per cent this year; it should be up to 7 per cent next year. There is a substantial operational gearing effect from these increases as they allow Smiths to augment its traditional lines with gher margin items.

This year £19.5m pretax profits are likely to be expected. But the shares, up 25p at 5p yesterday helped by market approval of the splitting, are in line with the sector's prospective p/e ratio of 15, while a

yield of 2 per cent and recent high performance has discounted most of these strengths and profit-taking looks timely. Suggest the excitement is over for the moment.

● Ultramar whose chairman is Mr Campbell Nelson (above), has been one of those companies whose share price has lived more on expectation than reality. It has paid no dividend and has started itself highly to finance its Indonesian natural gas development. But at last it is starting to deliver the goods. In August it began first shipments of LNG to Japan. Not only has production thus begun earlier than scheduled, but it has gone unusually smoothly, the plant has turned out to be capable of producing at 120 per cent of anticipated output and the talk now is of putting in extra productive capacity next year. Japanese sales are, in any case, due to double early next year, by which time Indonesia will be contributing big slice of total profit, although probably less than half.

In the meantime the impact is clear enough in the nine-month figures. Pre-tax profits are more than doubled at £15.4m, within which the effect of the LNG coming on stream is third-quarter profits of £7.5m against £2.4m last year. At the same time Ultramar is well over the hump of its spending programme, capital investment totalling only £10.5m against £25.7m in the first nine months of last year. There is, admittedly, some North Sea development to fund, but in the context of Ultramar's soaring cash-flow—£18.5m at the nine-month stage—it should pose no problems.

One catch is that while the Quebec refinery is trading well, the weakness of the Canadian dollar has meant a £2.1m exchange loss compared to a £7.1m profit last year. More fundamentally the question is whether the shares, 225p yesterday, will run out of excitement now the LNG is coming through, although the prospective p/e ratio of less than 10 is undemanding and the asset backing strong.

Inco and the nickel crisis

co's preliminary prospectus for its latest bond raising operation reads rather like the script for a tragedy. Not only has its dominance of the nickel market collapsed, its balance sheet been savaged, but it has also been downgraded by Moody's from A to A.

NICKEL

	Nickel Demand	Inco's Sales (millions of pounds)	Inco's Sales as a Percentage of Demand
10	290	256	88%
10	520	352	68%
10	1,060	519	49%
10	1,380	549	40%
10	980	351	36%
10	1,180	410	35%
7 (e)	1,180	348	30%
7 estimates			

Existing and planned production and price may not be enough, for the prospectus notes that "further action may be required". The scale of the problems confronting not just Inco but also the rest of the industry can be judged by the fact that it is far back as May Inco raised a net £9m through a preferred share issue. So far, details have not been released of the new preferred issue, but judging by the up's prognosis of its own situation and that confronting the industry \$100m could seem to be the starting point.

By the end of September total borrowings had risen to \$1.385m from \$1.225m at the beginning of the year and stood at 76 per cent of shareholders' funds as increased by the preferred share issue in May.

The table shows just how severely Inco's dominance of the industry has been eroded, although it is still by far the largest non-communist producer. By implication the picture was even bleaker in the first half because the company talks of its market share having "declined sharply", although it believed that it will have 30 per cent over the full year.

Market conditions are such that by the end of September, Inco's inventory had reached 308 million pounds of finished nickel, compared with a "normal" level of 100 million pounds. The inventory is almost the same size as the total group output of 314 million pounds in the first nine months of the year and dwarfs the group's sales of 233 million.

Meanwhile Inco has stopped posting its prices publicly but admits that nickel prices remain weak and under pressure and that the average net prices now being realized are lower than the \$2.15 a pound it received in the third quarter.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

Meanwhile Inco is going to have to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

The industry clearly faces a long haul as I suggested recently, and to add to all its other problems, Inco is going to have to carry the Guatemala project which will cost it dearly.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Late rally as small buyers come in

Equities and gilts stayed in the grip of industrial rumour and counter rumour but eventually settled for a bullish view of the day's events.

The FT Index, 3.3 up at 3 pm, closed 3.7 up to the good at 489.7 as light buyers came in while on the fixed-interest pitches longer maturities, neglected in early trading, ended three quarters of a point better.

Early firmness on the industrial pitches stemmed from a general feeling that the power workers' industrial action was also better, by 3p to 14p. Speculative interest brought some good gains for Western Brothers at 53p and Mills Marsters which went ahead several pence, to 235p in a thin market. For the last named a Swedish stake is continuing incisive. Goode Durrant went up 4p to 25p after news of the sale of a subsidiary.

Later investors were encouraged by the Prime Minister's tough statement on wages in Parliament and more particularly an apparent drawing back by the miners from a confrontation with the Government in the immediate future.

European Ferries hardened 1.9 to 359. The market moves when it comes to its stake in Furness Withy which does not want a bid. Meanwhile there is talk that Euroferries has trouble with a bulk carrier under construction in Brazil with a charter a few years ago. The talk is that the Oslo group which chartered the vessel is in dire straits. Apparently creditors will meet on January 1 to decide whether the group liquidates or not. Euroferries says: "the commercial impact on us will be minimal at worst."

Results from two major groups put the spotlight on the stores sector. After an initially uncertain reaction to figures from Boots the shares settled 4p lower at 224p but the statement from W H Smith contained all that dealers had been hoping for including the long-awaited share split. The "A" shares closed 25p to the good at 825p. Elsewhere in the sector Sainsbury continued to react to Wednesday's earnings, on margins taking another 5p for a close of 208p but Tescos were surprisingly firm at 47p, half a point better.

The drinks pitch had a firm look even though figures from the independent Brewers Association had the share a couple of pence lower at 124p. The annual report of Highland Distillers listed the price 7p to 100p and

others gaining ground included Guinness 5p steady to 190p and Distillers where the rise was 4p to 169p.

On the bid scene Morgan Grampian rose another 10p to 165p ahead of the news of terms worth 200p from Trafalgar House Investments which were also better, by 3p to 14p.

Speculative interest brought some good gains for Western Brothers at 53p and Mills Marsters which went ahead

under some pressure ending the session 3p off at 224p.

In spite of a loss Common Brothers fired 2p to 190p after several weeks of losing ground. Furness Withy, up 5p to 335p, was another to move higher.

After the Jess that pleased figures from General Accident earlier this instrument had a firm look with Sun Alliance rising 4p to 390p. Phoenix 4p to 465p, and Standard 46p to 485p.

Some of the firmest spots in the market were to be found again in the clearing banks which continued to make headway on recent favourable figures. The best was Midland, up 10p to 365p.

Others gaining ground included

Guinness 5p steady to 190p and

Distillers where the rise was 4p to 169p.

A big boost in the dividend had Pork Farms again a strong market, rising 20p to 365p and ahead of figures due soon Wilkinson Match ended 6p to the good at 189p. Treblewood profits from Tate & Lyle, which was supported at 183p, up 6p on the day.

In spite of a loss Common

Brothers fired 2p to 190p after

several weeks of losing ground.

Furness Withy, up 5p to 335p,

was another to move higher.

After the Jess that pleased

figures from General Accident

earlier this instrument had a

firm look with Sun Alliance

rising 4p to 390p. Phoenix 4p

to 465p, and Standard 46p to

485p.

Some of the firmest spots in

the market were to be found

again in the clearing banks

which continued to make head-

way on recent favourable

figures. The best was Midland,

up 10p to 365p.

Others gaining ground included

Guinness 5p steady to 190p and

Distillers where the rise was 4p to 169p.

A big boost in the dividend had

Pork Farms again a strong

market, rising 20p to 365p and

ahead of figures due soon

Wilkinson Match ended 6p to

the good at 189p. Treblewood

profits from Tate & Lyle,

which was supported at 183p, up

6p on the day.

In spite of a loss Common

Brothers fired 2p to 190p after

several weeks of losing ground.

Furness Withy, up 5p to 335p,

was another to move higher.

After the Jess that pleased

figures from General Accident

earlier this instrument had a

firm look with Sun Alliance

rising 4p to 390p. Phoenix 4p

to 465p, and Standard 46p to

485p.

Some of the firmest spots in

the market were to be found

again in the clearing banks

which continued to make head-

way on recent favourable

figures. The best was Midland,

up 10p to 365p.

Others gaining ground included

Guinness 5p steady to 190p and

Distillers where the rise was 4p to 169p.

A big boost in the dividend had

Pork Farms again a strong

market, rising 20p to 365p and

ahead of figures due soon

Wilkinson Match ended 6p to

the good at 189p. Treblewood

profits from Tate & Lyle,

which was supported at 183p, up

6p on the day.

In spite of a loss Common

Brothers fired 2p to 190p after

several weeks of losing ground.

Furness Withy, up 5p to 335p,

was another to move higher.

After the Jess that pleased

figures from General Accident

earlier this instrument had a

firm look with Sun Alliance

rising 4p to 390p. Phoenix 4p

to 465p, and Standard 46p to

485p.

Some of the firmest spots in

the market were to be found

again in the clearing banks

which continued to make head-

way on recent favourable

figures. The best was Midland,

up 10p to 365p.

Others gaining ground included

Guinness 5p steady to 190p and

Distillers where the rise was 4p to 169p.

A big boost in the dividend had

Pork Farms again a strong

market, rising 20p to 365p and

ahead of figures due soon

Wilkinson Match ended 6p to

the good at 189p. Treblewood

profits from Tate & Lyle,

which was supported at 183p, up

6p on the day.

In spite of a loss Common

Brothers fired 2p to 190p after

several weeks of losing ground.

Furness Withy, up 5p to 335p,

was another to move higher.

After the Jess that pleased

figures from General Accident

earlier this instrument had a

firm look with Sun Alliance

rising 4p to 390p. Phoenix 4p

to 465p, and Standard 46p to

485p.

Some of the firmest spots in

the market were to be found

again in the clearing banks

which continued to make head-

way on recent favourable

figures. The best was Midland,

up 10p to 365p.

Others gaining ground included

Guinness 5p steady to 190p and

Distillers where the rise was 4p to 169p.

A big boost in the dividend had

Pork Farms again a strong

market, rising 20p to 365p and

ahead of figures due soon

Wilkinson Match ended 6p to

the good at 189p. Treblewood

profits from Tate & Lyle,

which was supported at 183p, up

6p on the day.

In spite of a loss Common

Brothers fired 2p to 190p after

several weeks of losing ground.

Furness Withy, up 5p to 335p,

was another to move higher.

After the Jess that pleased

figures from General Accident

earlier this instrument had a

firm look with Sun Alliance

rising 4p to 390p. Phoenix 4p

to 465p, and Standard 46p to

485p.

Some of the firmest spots in

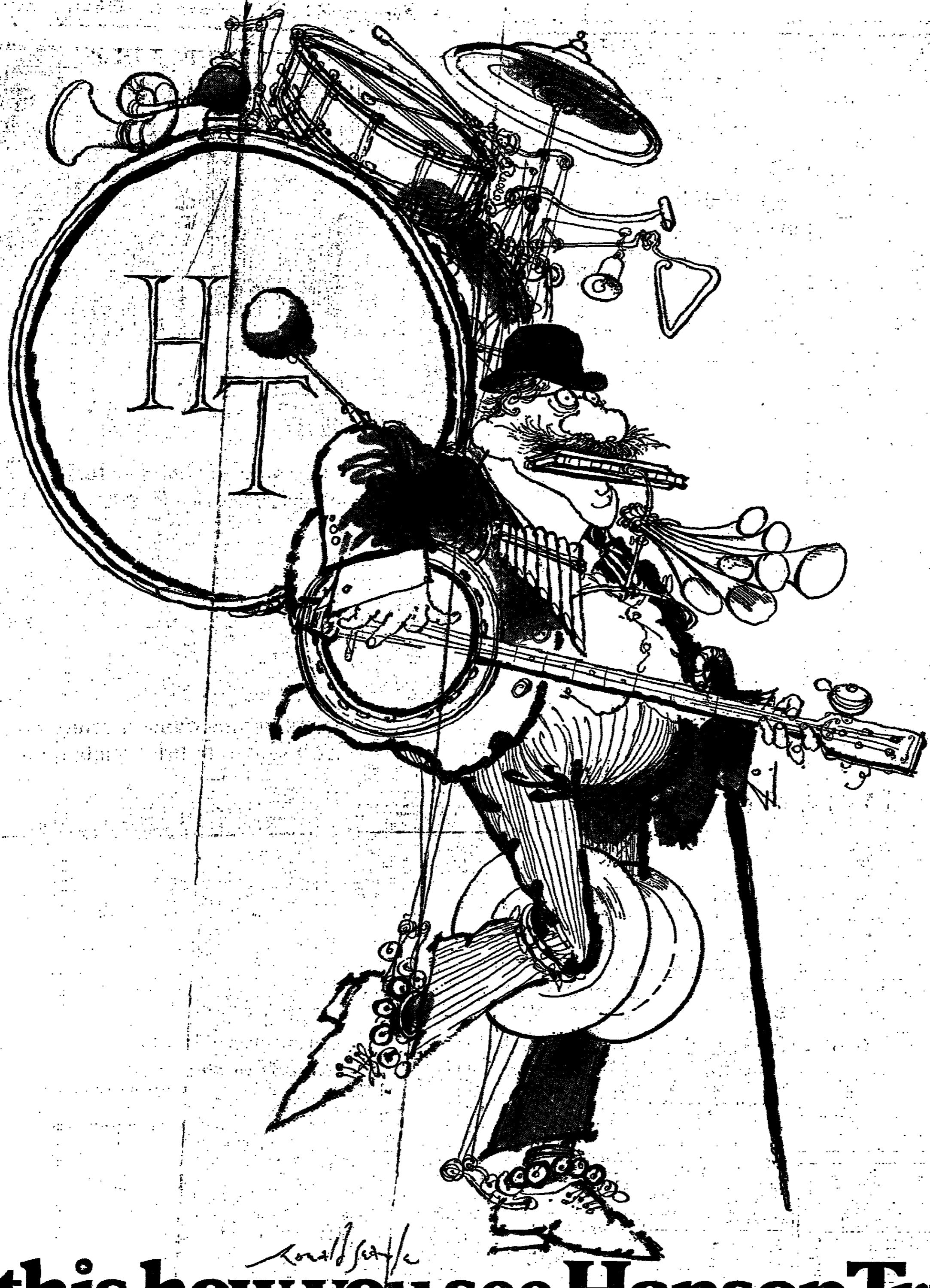
the market were to be found

again in the clearing banks

which continued to make head-

way on recent favourable

figures. The best was Midland,



Is this how you see Hanson Trust?

It's an easy trap.

But ask yourself this - could one man run a multi-million pound international public company? Could one man really be responsible for the management of over 40 different companies?

Could one man be completely authoritative on industrial activities as varied as brickmaking and meat processing?

To call Hanson Trust a one man band is to misunderstand fundamentally the philosophy that has made Hanson Trust the remarkably successful company it is.

No strings attached

What has set Hanson Trust apart is our specific policy of investing in basic markets through companies which have management potential and sound assets. We then give management the freedom they need (apart from rigid financial control) to

produce the kind of earnings we look for. Thus each Hanson Trust company controls its own performance. There are men at the head of Hanson Trust companies, not puppets.

A blueprint for success

In following the policy of developing good management, Hanson Trust has laid a solid foundation for growth. In fact, so many people have had their attention diverted by Hanson Trust's acquisitions, they may be unaware that our organic growth has been sustained and makes an increasing contribution to profits. This is a direct and continuing result of the Hanson Trust philosophy of making the most of its people as well as its other assets. And because we are committed to growth through managerial excellence, we are not about to relinquish the hard won positions our companies have achieved. Indeed, we have never bought companies to sell because we

firmlly believe that to be a cynical and destructive policy which has emasculated more than its fair share of sound management teams.

You can't argue with facts

There have been a great many different opinions about Hanson Trust. But the facts remain that, while the argument continues, Hanson Trust also continues to achieve good quality earnings through excellent management. And what is more, it is a broad based management which means that, although we may blow our own trumpet from time to time, we are definitely not a one man band.

Hanson Trust

The industrial management company where people are as valued as assets.



To place an advertisement in any of these categories, tel.

PRIVATE ADVERTISERS ONLY
01-837 3311

APPOINTMENTS
01-278 9161

PROPERTY ESTATE AGENTS
01-278 9221

PERSONAL TRADE
01-278 9351

MANCHESTER OFFICE
01-834 1234

Queries in connection with advertisements that have appeared, other than cancellations or alterations, tel:

Classified Queries Dept.
01-837 1234, Ext. 7180

Appointments £5,000 plus
Appointments Vacancies

Contracts and Tenders

Deaths and Obituaries

Entertainments

Festivals

Flight Notices

Imports and Exports

Rentals and Sales

Society News

Secretarial Appointments

Situations Wanted

Box Numbers should be

given in the Times

Newspaper House Square,

London WC1R 8EE

Directions for cancellations and alterations (noted on pre-printed advertisements) is

15 days prior to the day of publication. For Monday issue the deadline is 12 noon. Subsequent notices will be issued to the subsequent issue regarding the subsequent exercise regarding the cancellation. Stop number must be quoted.

PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that if you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to The Classified Queries department, Manchester, by telephone, 01-837 1234 (Ext. 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not

"To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the tree of life which is in the midst of the earth of God."—Revelation 2:21.

BIRTHS

BURGOYNE.—On November 10th, John, son of Mr. and Mrs. Upton Burgoynes, of Bexley, Kent.

CROUCH.—On November 10th, Alfie, son of Jack and Shirley Crouch, a welcome sister.

EDWARDS.—On November 10th, Nuala and Tony—daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, of Chelmsford, Essex.

DENISON.—"Hymn of our Times," Jim, born.

GOOD.—On November 10th, at St. Martin's Parish Church, West Clifton, Guildford, at 12 noon on Saturday, December 10th.

HOLMES.—On November 10th, at St. Paul's Hospital, London, a daughter, a student of Wye, Kent.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

PINE.—Services for Thanksgiving for the life of Mr. and Mrs. David Pine, of St. Martin's Church, West Clifton, Guildford, at 12 noon on Saturday, December 10th.

KELLY.—On November 11th, 1965, in Dublin, Ireland, Michael and Maureen Kelly, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Kelly, of Southgate.

KELLY.—On November 11th, 1965, in Dublin, Ireland, Michael and Maureen Kelly, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Kelly, of Southgate.

MCNAUL.—On November 11th, 1965, in Glasgow, Scotland, Michael and Maureen McNaull, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McNaull, of Glasgow.

WALMSLEY.—On November 10th, at Northgate Hospital, Knutsford, Cheshire, a daughter, Rachel Katherine, wife of Mr. and Mrs. Walmsley.

WEISS.—On 9th November, in Padiola (near Valencia), Spain, Peter Weiss, son of Mr. and Mrs. Weiss, a son for Miriam Loutre.

WILLIAMS.—On November 11th, 1965, in Oxford, England, John Williams, son of Mr. and Mrs. Williams, of Oxford.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.

WILSON.—On November 11th, 1965, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Michael and Margaret Wilson, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Edinburgh.